The New-York Times.

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FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

A Highly Important Advantage Gained.

The Advance of Our Picket Lines on the Left.

DESPERATE RESISTANCE OF THE ENEMY

More Splendid Fighting by Gen. Hooker's Division.

The Rebels Driven Out of their Camps in Front.

OUR LOSS COMPARATIVELY TRIFLING.

The Enemy's Batteries Silenced on the Right.

DISPATCHES FROM GEN. McCLELLAN.

HEADQUARTERS No. 2, Wednesday, June 25—1:30 P. M.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

We have advanced our pickets on the left considerably, to-day, under sharp resistance. Our men have behaved very handsomely. Some firing still (Signed,) GEO. B. McCLELLAN, Major-General Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS No. 2, Wednesday, June 25—9:15 P. M.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

This army is making desperate resistance to the advances of our picket lines. HOOKER'S and one-half of KEARNY'S are where it went there. I have this moment received HOOKER'S night with a brigade and a couple of guns, and hope in a few minutes to finish the work intended for to-day. Our men are behaving splendidly. The enemy are fighting well also. This battle is theirs, mainly an affair of HEINTZELMAN'S Corps, supported by KEARNY, and thus far all goes well, and we hold every foot we have gained. If we succeed in what we have undertaken, it will be a very important advantage gained. Loss not large thus far. The fighting up to this time has been done by Gen. STEVENS'S Division, which has behaved as usual, that is most handsomely. On our right, PORTER has silenced the enemy's batteries in his front.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN, Major-Gen. Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS No. 2, Wednesday, June 25—5 P. M.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

The ability is ever, and we have gained our point nearly and until 5 P. M. to-day, notwithstanding the strong opposition. Our men have done all that could be desired. The affair was gallantly decided by two gallant Gen. HOOKER brought gallantly into action under very difficult circumstances. The enemy was driven from his camps in front of this, and all is well (Signed,) GEO. B. McCLELLAN, Major-General Commanding.

FROM THE TIMES CORRESPONDENT.

HEADQUARTERS, Tuesday, June 24.

Beyond the movements of the enemy last night, and some information received from a contraband, a general engagement was looked for this morning. The troops were all under arms at daylight, and everything in readiness, but after a slight demonstration by the rebels, and finding themselves promptly met at every point, they retired to their old position.

A terrible storm visited this section last night, lasting about three hours. The wind blew a hurricane, bending trees and vines in all directions.

The Richmond papers complain of the large price paid for substitutes in the rebel army, many of whom demand $1,000. They mention instances where as high as $17 and $18 have been paid.

The action of Col. RUFUS INGALLS at White House, in arresting the arrest of some fifty of the most prominent citizens residing in the rear of our army, is having a most salutary influence on those who are disposed to remain. Ten arrests were made yesterday in the neighborhood of New-Kent Court-house and Cumberland City, and the arrested parties sent to Fortress Monroe.

A visit of pleasure this morning, along the entire front of the Union lines found everything remarkably steady for any emergency that might arise.

There has been some skirmishing within the past 24 hours, first of any time since the battle of Fair Oaks.

The condition of the swamp for an encampment has rapidly improved within the last few days.

The movements of the enemy to-day have been mysterious. Their pickets at some points have been drawn in the half a mile, while at others they remain as usual.

The ground vacated by the enemy is now held by our troops.

The Richmond papers of to-day contain nothing of special interest, except an announcement of the arrival of Gen. PIKE.

No mention is made of the whereabouts of EARL VAN DORN'S army.

OUR EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Additional Inactivity—Abortive Demonstrations of the Rebels—Attempts to Draw Gen. McClellan to an Attack—Preparations for the Care of the Wounded—The White House, &c.

INTERESTING REBEL INTELLIGENCE.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Monday, June 23, 1862.

No movement yet—not any signs of movement. Everywhere quiet is becoming oppressive. Almost every day something occurs which renders it almost certain that there will be a general action to-morrow. To-morrow comes, and scarcely a gun disturbs the peaceful air. Beyond all question, the army is becoming impatient; but this impatience leads to nothing—not even to grumbling. Everybody is desperately tired of this inactivity, yet everybody is perfectly confident that it is all right.

Saturday night was greatly disturbed. The enemy kept our pickets on the alert all night, and two or three of our most experienced generals got but little sleep. At about 4 o'clock the rebels made a bold but injudicious dash at a redoubt on the left of the WILLIAMSBURGH road—three regiments pushing up in fine style towards it, and firing upon our picket guards with great impetuosity. They were received with grape and canister from two field-pieces, and by very sharp musketry from a long rifle-pit, whose existence they had not suspected, and speedily turned about, retreating with a good deal of haste. They kept up alarms all night, and at 8 o'clock in the morning took a brigade against another redoubt still further on our left. This also had no result.

Most of us imagined this to be preliminary to an attack in force in the morning. But not a gun was fired all day yesterday. It was hot, sleepy, and as quiet as a Sabbath in the country should be.

This morning it was reported that the rebel pickets had been withdrawn in front of our left,—and forthwith we had rumors of evacuation. After a while it was discovered that they were very nearly in their old places.

Every day's inquiry shows that the rebels are fortifying themselves very strongly at every point toward RICHMOND. Fort Lowe had two splendid accessions in his bellicose near the railroad yesterday, and reports the rebels at work in great force on their defenses. They are unquestionably prepared to dispute every inch of ground.

Gen. McCLELLAN is bringing up from YORKTOWN enormous siege guns, some of which have already arrived. When, where, or how he intends to use them, the rebels will probably find out in due time if they wait patiently. They show no disposition to assume the offensive again in force, but are evidently preparing to resist attack. Their occasional demonstrations, like those of Saturday night, seem intended to draw us into an attack. But they have no General who is capable of making McCLELLAN fight until he gets ready, nor of making him fight upon a plan of their selection. Indeed, I doubt very much if Secretary STANTON himself could do it.

Meantime, all our accounts from Richmond represent the army as lacking supplies,—and the public feeling as marked by the utmost impatience. Two or three deserters, who have come in to-day, state that the only rations now distributed are four and bacon. The Richmond papers (of which I enclose some late copies) complain bitterly that provisions do not come in freely from the country. It is charged on the one hand to the rigorous police measures adopted by the military, and on the other to an unwillingness to take Confederate money. The condition of affairs in Richmond will probably *force the army to attack us,*—and just as surely as they do so in full force, just so surely will *we go into Richmond in pursuit of them.* The sudden and terrible rain of the 25th deprived us of one such opportunity. If another offers it will be improved.

The deserters who have come in to-day, confirm the report that Gen. JOHNSTON'S wound is very severe—two of his ribs being broken—and that LEE is in command. WISE is in disgrace, and has retired to a country residence. PILLOW was also relieved of his command, but has been reinstated by the State authorities, and authorized to raise a legion of 10,000 Virginians.

It was agreed between Col. KEY and Gen. HOWARD COXE, in their recent conference, that *Burgesses* taken on the field should not be regarded as prisoners of war, but as non-combatants. This arrangement has been sent to Washington for approval. There can be little doubt that it will receive it. Gen' COX asserted in the most positive manner that our wounded in hospital receive precisely the same treatment as their own. Lieut. PERRIN, of Gen. BURNSIDE'S Staff, who was taken prisoner while in hospital near HANOVER Court-house, confirms this statement, but says that both sides suffer greatly from lack sufficient attendance. An article in to-day's Richmond *Dispatch* makes bitter complaint of the same want.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE WOUNDED.

Dr. VALLOM, one of the eight newly appointed Medical Inspectors, arrived yesterday on a visit to this Department. He came in company with Dr. AGNEW, of New-York, of the Sanitary Commission, to make arrangements for improving the health of the army, and especially for preparing to take care of the wounded after the expected battle. After the battle of Fair Oaks very great suffering was experienced from the entire lack of preparation. There were no depots for the temporary care of the wounded, either at Savage's Station or at the White House, and the consequence was that thousands were compelled to lie in the open air, upon the ground, and exposed to the terrible rain of Monday night, before they could be removed to the vessels in waiting.

It is hoped that this may be prevented in future. Temporary hospitals will be put up at Fair Oaks Station, at Savage's, and elsewhere near the front, and accommodations in tents have already been prepared for 2,500 or 3,000 at the White House. This will, if possible, be still further enlarged. Dr. VALLOM intends to forward immediately to the camps on or near the late battle-ground, a full supply of disinfectants, which are very greatly needed. The Medical Department of the army seems to be acting with vigor and zeal, and receives invaluable aid from the Sanitary Commission. Indeed, without the cooperation of the latter, the Department could not possibly have performed thoroughly and satisfactorily all the exacting duties which the sudden emergency has created. The combined and harmonious efforts of both are imperatively demanded.

THE WHITE HOUSE CONTROVERSY.

I see it stated in the Northern papers that the Secretary of War has *ordered* the "White House" to be taken for a hospital. I think this is not quite accurate. Mr. STANTON would scarcely issue an "order" of such a character, except through the proper channel—the General commanding in the Department. Unless I have been misinformed, the facts of the case are substantially as follows:

Some ten or fifteen days since, Mr. STANTON wrote to Gen. McCLELLAN, reciting various complaints that had been made in regard to the guarding of the White House, and the failure to occupy is as a hospital. To this the General replied, refuting the mis-statements made to the Secretary, and saying that, if desired by the proper medical authorities, the house would be turned over for hospital purposes.

More recently a member of Congress has reported to the authorities at Washington that the House and buildings will accommodate from 400 to 500 patients,—that the water on the grounds is not permitted to be used, &c. Upon this the Surgeon-General, Dr. HAMMOND, wrote to the Secretary of War, asking that the White House be turned over to his department for use as a hospital. Mr. STANTON referred this letter to Gen. McCLELLAN, with a strong recommendation that its request be granted. In this recommendation President LINCOLN cordially concurred.

Gen. McCLELLAN at once directed Dr. TRIPLER, Medical Director of the Army of the Potomac, to visit the White House, and, after personal examination, to report upon its fitness for a hospital. Dr. TRIPLER did so. After a thorough inspection of the whole locality, he reported that the White House has not a single proper requisite of a hospital except that there is a cellar under the house, from which ventilators could be constructed. That the present locality of the hospital tents is much more healthy than the lowland grounds of the White House would be; that the sick are much more comfortable in the tents than they could be in the house; and that the water in every spring upon the place, including that near the house, has always been, by the special written order of Col. INGALLS, the officer in command, placed May 26, at the disposal of all and every sick man in the vicinity of White House. The native estate of the rebel Gen. LEE has been appropriated to Government use, and no provocation has been given to any part of this property except the small spot containing the house which, as it is upon the ground once owned and occupied by WASHINGTON, the Commanding General has seen fit to save from destruction.

I understand that Dr. VERLEY, Medical Inspector, has also made a personal inspection of this place, and that in his report to the Surgeon-General he recommends that it be not used for hospital purposes.

These are the facts in this case, *thus far.* I do not think that either the Secretary of War or the Surgeon-General will insist upon the appropriation of this place to hospital purposes, after learning all the facts of the case from the proper authorities. I see, however, that he has appointed another Medical Director of the army of the Potomac. Whether this will change his action in this case or not remains to be seen. So much more fuss has been made about this matter than its importance warrants, that some other motive than the public good is evidently at the bottom of it.

CONGRESSIONAL VISITORS.

The visits of Members of Congress and other civilians to the front have become greatly embarrassing to the General and those who are working with him. They necessarily distract his attention from his duties, and have seldom or never any other motive than mere curiosity. Sunday usually brings a crowd of these visitors to the advance. It was felt that this must be stopped, and an order was accordingly issued on Saturday of last week forbidding *all civilians,* except those who had passes from Headquarters, from going to the front. Previous to its reception a party of twenty-four had received permission from Gen. DIX to go to the White House and headquarters, and they had started in the mailboat,—but Gen. DIX, on receiving the order, sent a tug in pursuit, overtook the boat and informed them of the prohibition. On reaching White House they exhibited passes issued to them by Gen. McCLELLAN authorizing them to visit headquarters "during the present session of Congress," and procured from Capt. SAWYER on the strength of these passes, permits over the road. Capt. SAWYER, however, on receiving the new order, explained to them the delicacy of their position, and they abandoned the visit.

If a regularly appointed committee of Congress would visit headquarters, with a view to obtaining information of importance to the public, such a visit might do good, and they would unquestionably meet with a hearty welcome from the Commanding General. But this is not the character of these visits. A member rushes to headquarters, talks half an hour with Gen. McCLELLAN, rushes back, and forthwith speaks with authority about the condition of things in the army of the Potomac. All this is very unjust, and seriously and mischievously misleads the public mind. No one who has not spent some time here, can understand how thoroughly Gen. McCLELLAN'S time and attention are occupied with his public duties. He examines personally every part of his works and every foot of the rebel ground accessible to his observation. Every earthwork thrown up, every gun mounted, every position taken, every regiment moved, and almost every gun fired, are guided by his personal direction. Every hour not spent in the saddle is thus absorbed in receiving reports and giving directions to his subordinate Generals, and any needless trespass upon his time and attention, which are absorbed in these duties, is an injury to the service and the country.

In one of my first letters from this camp, I fell into an error concerning the time at which Gens. HEINTZELMAN and SUMNER reached the field on the day of the battle of Seven Pines. The Third Army Corps, under the former, had crossed the Chickahominy on the 25th of May, and was posted a couple of miles or more in advance of that river on the day of the battle. Gen. HEINTZELMAN, on receiving word from Gen. KEYES, who commanded in advance, that he was severely pressed by the enemy, at once sent forward reinforcements and reached the ground himself at 3 o'clock. Gen. SUMNER, by incredible exertions, *which command by their vigor and energy* universal admiration, crossed the river higher up the same afternoon, and struck the rebels in flank before 6 o'clock. While there is some difference of opinion as to the degree of resistance offered by Gen. CASEY'S Division to the enemy when first attacked, there is none in any quarter as to the courage, ability and soldierly energy displayed by both the Generals first named.

Southern papers received here speak of Gen. BURNSIDE as moving with his force upon *Weldon.* If this is so, it may accomplish either of two things—cut off the rebel *supplies,* or cut off the rebel *retreat.* Possibly both. *Nous verrons.*

We had a fine shower this afternoon, laying the dust, which had become oppressive, and relieving the excessive heat of the atmosphere.

I inclose you late Richmond papers. The *Dispatch* of this morning contains an address by Gen. LONGSTREET to his soldiers, in which he shows the desperation of his cause by the falsehoods by which he seeks to sustain it. The same paper has a paragraph complaining of *cruelty* on the part of the Union authorities at Norfolk. Nothing can be more absurd, for Gen. VIELE'S administration is notoriously characterized by the greatest leniency. H. J. R.

PROCLAMATION FROM THE REBEL GENERAL LONGSTREET.

From the Richmond Dispatch, June 23.

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT WING, ARMY BEFORE RICHMOND, June 17, 1862.

SOLDIERS: You have marched out to fight the battles of your country, and by those battles must you be rescued from the shame of Slavery. Your foes have declared their purpose of bringing you to beggary; and avarice, their National characteristic, incites them to redoubled efforts for the conquest of the South, in order that they may seize their sunny fields and happy homes. Already has the hatred of one of their great leaders attempted to make the negro your equal by declaring his freedom. They care not for the blood of the taken nor carnage of the slain; the moment which servile insurrection thus stirred up may bring upon their heads. Worse than this, the North has sent forth another infamous chief, encouraging the lust of his hirelings to the dishonor and violation of those Southern women who have so unceasingly labored to clothe our soldiers in the field and nurse our sick and wounded. If ever men were called upon to defend the beloved daughters of their country, that now is our duty. Let such thoughts nerve you up to the most dreadful shock of battle, for were it certain death, death would be better that the fate that defeat would entail upon us all. But remember though the fiery noise of the battle is indeed most terrifying, and seems to threaten universal ruin, it is not so destructive as it seems, and few soldiers after all are slain. This the Commanding General desires particularly to impress upon the fresh and unexperienced troops who now constitute a part of this command. Let officers and men, even under the most formidable fire, preserve a quiet demeanor and self-possessed temper. Keep cool, obey orders and aim low. Remember while you are doing this, and driving the enemy before you, your comrades may be relied on to support you on on either side, and are in turn relying upon you. Stand well to your duty, and when these clouds break away, as they surely will, the bright sunlight of peace falling upon our free, virtuous and happy land, will be a sufficient reward for the sacrifices which we are now called upon to make.

JAMES LONGSTREET, Major-General Commanding.

A CARD FROM GEN. BEAUREGARD.

From the Richmond Dispatch, June 23.

AUGUSTA, Saturday, June 21.

The Mobile *Evening News,* of the 19th, contains a card from Gen. BEAUREGARD, denying HALLECK'S dispatch about POPE'S capturing 10,000 prisoners, &c. He says:

"Gen. POPE was careful in his advance after my army had retired from each successive position. The retreat was conducted with great order and precision, and must be looked upon by the country as equivalent to a brilliant victory. The actual number of prisoners taken was about equal on both sides, and not one of the enemy were captured. There were only seven engines taken, and they were dismantled. I *attest that all we lost at Corinth would not amount to one day's expense of Halleck's army.*

REBEL DESERTERS.

From the Dispatch, June 23.

Twenty-three deserters from our army were brought into town yesterday. Some of the men will probably be shot as a warning to others.

REBEL PRISONERS.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of 23 consisting of arresting at Norfolk—says a Dutch Reformed Minister who preaches there walks arm in arm with two negroes, EMANUEL HOPER and ALBERT ADAMS—dining with them alternately. It says several citizens have been forced to take the oath of allegiance, among whom are named Mr. MILES RIDDICK, W. E. JORDAN, Gen. W. SINGLETON, JOSHUA DANIEL and Mr. BLAND. Mr. RIDDICK had a sick child, and was refused permission to send for a physician, and the child died.

Thunder-Storm in Virginia—More Heavy Rain.

THE WHITE HOUSE, Tuesday Morning, June 24.

We had a very heavy rain last night, accompanied by thunder and lightning,—the heaviest and most incessant I have heard for a long time. The storm lasted about two hours and the rain literally fell in torrents. It will probably have some effect upon the roads near Richmond, though I do not think it will affect them enough to seriously interrupt the operations of the army.

Gen. VAN VLIET, Quartermaster-General, is here looking after rolling stock for the railroad. It is almost incredible with how small a stock of machinery the enormous operations of this road are carried on. He has but six engines in all, and of these but *one* is a first-rate machine. The others are old and seem to have survived their usefulness in other service.

If the bridge across the Pamunkey were finished a large portion of the transportation of the army might be done by railroad from West Point. Such a division of the service would be of very great advantage.

Why will not some enterprising person bring down a river or Sound steamer, fit her up neatly as a hotel and afford lodging and meals to the hundreds of persons who are constantly passing through this place? He would be certain to make a very large profit. Every night, every foot of room in cabins, and on the decks of every steamer, tug, barge and everything else is literally packed.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Deserters from the Rebel Army—Important Information Obtained from Them—Strength of the Rebel Fortifications around Richmond—Rebel Losses at Fair Oaks—Secesh Citizens in Custody, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday P. M., June 24.

The *Nelly Baker,* mail-boat from White House, brought down from Headquarters this evening half a dozen deserters from the rebel army, and as many Secessionists arrested near our lines on suspicion of having given information which led to Gen. STUART'S recent cavalry raid around our army.

The deserters are all Northern men impressed into the rebel service while living in the South. Their names are: C. A. MURDOCK, a native of New-Hampshire, who has been serving in a Georgia regiment; YOUNG, KENDALL, MCFARLANE, WOGALL, a German, who formerly lived in New-York, and WOODMAN, a corporal in DAGNEY'S rebel battery of artillery. They were all on picket duty, some five miles from their camps to our lines and had been waiting an opportunity to do so for some days. They state that nearly all the Northern men who are in the rebel ranks are tired of the service and would gladly get out of it.

MURDOCK is a very intelligent young man, and gave our authorities at headquarters some very important information concerning the strength and position of the rebel fortifications. The strongest of them are not far from the city,—are quite numerous, well built and mounted with heavy guns. The more advanced works are less formidable, though they command all the important approaches and will make very strong resistance to the advance of our troops.

After the battle of the Seven Pines, MURDOCK says that the streets of Richmond were crowded with the *wounded, and that there was a feeling of great disappointment* that the loss had been so heavy. He stated that the guns taken by the rebels in the advanced redoubt held by CASEY were all spiked, greatly to their surprise—as they did not suppose our troops had had time to spike them. It is not generally known that Capt. G. S. BAILEY, who was killed in this redoubt, lost his life by staying to spike these guns. His companions had fled, but he was determined that his guns should not be used by the rebels.

WOODMAN served the battery which fired so steadily upon Gaines' Hill all last Friday. He says they were fired without any special object, except to stir up our camps in that vicinity. The rebels were not very well satisfied with their gunnery. They fired once at the balloon, but without effect.

These men state that the supplies of the army are scanty, consisting of half a pound of bacon and a pound and an eighth of flour, with a little salt, daily. This is all they have had for some time. The officers are imperious and harsh to the men, and the discipline of the camps is becoming more and more rigid. They all said the force at Richmond was very large, and that our troops would not reach the city without a severe fight. The troops had great confidence in JOHNSTON, but it had been considerably impaired by his constant retreats. They said his wound had so far healed that he had resumed the command.

These deserters have been released by the military authorities, and go North by this evening's boat.

With them were five or six citizens arrested on suspicion of having given information to the rebels. Dr. CRANE is one of them. His name has been conspicuous for some time as a "suspect." Another is a Methodist Minister named LITTLETON, who is a very bitter and determined Secessionist, and says he will go to —— before he will take the oath of allegiance. The others are named BOWLES, TINNERLAKER and WARNER. They all declare their innocence and think their arrest a great hardship. They have been sent to the Rip Raps—which is, it strikes me, a little severe.

WOODMAN, one of the deserters, states that one day while our batteries were firing upon them, a shell struck very near Mr. RANDOLPH, the Secretary of War, covering him and his horse with dirt. He rode off post-haste to the city, saying the place was decidedly too hot for him.

They say that we at the North can have no idea of the suffering among the poorer classes of the South caused by this war. It deprives them of every means of subsistence, and reduces them to the lowest stage of destitution. They have no feeling in the war and fight only under compulsion.

IMPORTANT FROM MEMPHIS.

Capture of Rebel Prisoners and Bacon.

MEMPHIS, Monday, June 23.

A detachment of the Sixth Illinois Cavalry made a descent on a band of rebel cavalry guarding a train, near Coldwater Station, on the Mississippi and Tennessee River, and captured 25 prisoners and about 20,000 pounds of bacon which was on the train. They destroyed the bridges on the road, rendering it impassable.

The navigation of White River is now open to Gen. CURTIS' army.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Arrival of the Commodore with Advices to the 16th.

THE SUGAR TRADE REVIVING.

An Interesting Review of the Condition of Affairs.

Particulars of the Attack on Baton Rouge.

Gen. Butler Again in Correspondence with the Foreign Consuls.

An Order Permitting the Return of Rebel Officers and Soldiers.

The steamship *Commodore* arrived from New-Orleans about 2½ o'clock yesterday afternoon. Her dates are to the 16th inst. The newspapers by her contain a variety of interesting news, which, together with our correspondence, will be found below.

The steamship *Mississippi* sailed on the 18th inst. for Boston, with a large number of passengers, and 272 hogsheads of sugar, etc.

The weather was delightful, with refreshing showers.

Seven hundred hogsheads of sugar sold on the 16th and 17th inst. at 5¼c. for fully fair.

Business in other articles was light.

An order from Gen. SHEPLEY, Military Commandant of New-Orleans, permits the return of Confederate officers and soldiers to the city, upon condition that they immediately report to the Commandant, and take oath no further to bear arms against the United States, nor to any wise furnish information, aid or comfort to the enemies of the National Government, until they are exchanged or released from their parole. And all officers or soldiers who have served in the Confederate army are required to register their names and residences at the office of the Commandant in the Custom-house, and all not released on parole hitherto will also be required to subscribe to the above-mentioned oath.

OUR NEW-ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

THE MILITARY GOVERNOR OF LOUISIANA—EXTENT OF HIS JURISDICTION—WHAT GEN. BUTLER HAS ACCOMPLISHED—A CHANGE AT PRESENT UNDESIRABLE—A MORNING WITH THE MILITARY COMMANDANT.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, June 17, 1862.

Major-Gen. BUTLER, by virtue of his position as Commander of the "Department of the Gulf," is Military Governor of Louisiana. His jurisdiction at present, however, is really but little beyond the suburbs of New-Orleans. We have the command of the coast, which includes the rich sugar plantations extending along the banks of the river as high as Baton Rouge; all the remainder of the State, the rich parishes of the "old Concordia District," all the vast country reached after you enter the mouth of Red River, and extending to the borders of Texas and down to the Gulf, is literally in the hands of the enemy. A large part of the population inhabiting the country alluded to is rude, the wealthy *traveled planters only occupying the fertile spots situated upon navigable streams,* that will enable them at least once a year to get their crops to market. We must add to this unfavorable picture, the additional dark-coloring, that the people nowhere have displayed any loyalty, and that in the country beyond the reach of our bayonets, desperate men are everywhere organizing together in "guerrilla bands," whose business it is to burn cotton and rob the rich and conservative people, on the pretence that such people sympathize with the "Lincoln Government." Already New-Orleans is the refuge of prominent planters, Southern men born, who have fled to this present city of refuge to save their lives, their enemies being their neighbors with whom they have lived in peace and harmony throughout the previous years of a long life. It is also well authenticated here, that up in "the Red River country," which opens upon Texas, a decree has been passed that no citizen shall return to that section of country who has been in New-Orleans; and in all the parishes beyond our lines, every citizen who takes the oath of allegiance to the United States, the "guerrillas" have in advance condemned to death. The dark and bloody deeds that are to be enacted in the Southern States ere peace is restored; the homes that are to be desolated, the murders that are to be perpetrated, the suffering of sickness and starvation that is to ensue among helpless women and children, no pen can portray, no imagination conceive. Truly the Southern people have trained up rebellion, only to have the poisoned chalice put to their own lips.

The herculean task rests upon the Military Governor of Louisiana, to restore this important centre to harmony with the Union. So far, Gen. BUTLER has accomplished wonders. He has with singular sagacity selected men to aid him in carrying out the details of his administration. He and they are popular with the mass of the citizens. But what are Gen. BUTLER'S duties? If you picture him dressed in military costume, standing in the centre of a magnificently furnished hall, surrounded with a brilliant staff, receiving the ovations of a delighted and hospitable people, you are most certainly mistaken. Up to the present time not a flag has appeared upon a private dwelling. The wealthy of the city are, without an exception, bitter secessionists. If any are friendly, fashion is with them stronger than patriotism. The foreign Consuls here are a set of men who, corrupt originally, have become embittered against the Union, because they have been profitably-employed agents of the Jeff. Davis Government. They are arrogant and scheming, and to use Gen. BUTLER'S own words, in speaking of them, they are "rusty in the language proper to be used in representing the claims of their fellow citizens to the consideration of a great and powerful Government." The effects of the last seven years' of misrule of the city, by its own selected officials, has made municipal abuses chronic. Organized bands of desperadoes prowl the streets, kept in awe only by the gleam of the bayonet. A thousand acts of injustice are constantly seeking redress. The majority of the men who constantly appear before Gen. BUTLER are designing, many are worse, they are villains; his extensive practice in courts has alone made him able to fathom the motives and understand these schemers. His communications with the Bank Presidents, called forth the largest knowledge with regard to making of change. His correspondence with the heads using English Consuls, and with Mr. COVAS, the great sugar buyer, displays the keenest perception of the rights of neutrals in time of war, &c. Military predominant, we think, are models of practical wisdom, and display not only his discretion, but his industry. Attending to his civil headquarters in the Custom-house, for hours and hours he sits and patiently listens to complaints, and suggests punishments or redresses. Returning to his hotel, he partakes of a simple meal, retires to his room, to be again besieged by crowds of officers and Orderlies charged with reports, or bearing orders. Late of night, I have seen the gas gleaming from his room; (the door closed by the necessity of getting some air in this suffocating climate,) and that General buried in the labors of his extensive military command.

Most are none of the citizens or [illegible] of the Military Governor of Louisiana; its chief qualifying, in the most enlarged degree, are the highest qualifications of the intellect, a thorough knowledge of the soldier and statesman, a knowledge of the various interests, foreign and domestic, connected with same, not only the cultivated, but of the lowest that concern our criminal courts—a doctor of character he commanded that makes real the imaginary dimensions of the Roman Senator. It seems to me that Gen. BUTLER, more than any other man in the country, by previous training and political antecedents, is the man for the place. With an incomparable military force at his command, he is silently but remarkably strengthening himself and gaining the confidence of the people. The poorer classes are already in crowds giving in their allegiance; persons of high social position are arguing the propriety of taking the oath, and soon I think will generally range themselves under the flag. The people of the surrounding country will gradually become modified, as their fears are allayed, the leaven of patriotism that New-Orleans is the centre of will spread, and the dark present will be relieved by a bright future.

A change in the military administration of the city at least for the present, I think would be almost fatal. To be relieved of the onerous duties now imposed upon the administrative officers of this city would, by them individually, no doubt, be hailed with delight; but love of country, a high-toned patriotism worthy of American soldiers, inspires their hearts, and they are willing to make sacrifices and perform labor that none can comprehend or appreciate but those who are present witnesses. To conclude, the Governor of Louisiana, at present and for a long time to come, must be a soldier by instinct, a lawyer of large practical experience, not only in the commercial courts, but in the dark mazes of the criminal recesses. He must be a man of Jackson firmness, unfathomed by the blandishments of polished life, a hater of crime and criminals, yet ready to do justice to the frowning biest; in short, he must combine in himself the statesman, soldier, lawyer, citizen, and civil in time of

THE MILITARY COMMANDANT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

Gen. G. F. SHEPLEY the least observant of people would point out as a man of more than ordinary character. His figure is as straight as an Indian, his eye—a light blue—is remarkably expressive, the hair sweeps in a broad, bold dash away from his massive forehead, and his mustache and imperial are perfect. With his sword at his side, and standing up listening to the numerous people who call on him, I more surely see a more soldierly-looking man. One of the best lawyers of his native State of Maine, a consensus of acknowledged ability, and of the most positive Democratic antecedents, his selection by Gen. BUTLER to perform the difficult duties of Military Commandant of New-Orleans, indicated, on the General's part, the highest administrative qualities. As Military Commandant, Gen. SHEPLEY is the Chief Magistrate—that is, indeed, the Mayor, with enlarged powers, and as the city officials are either in prison or about to resign, the pressure on his time, his patience, his humanity, his politeness, his legal acquirements, is immense, and it is a source of the most profound astonishment to me how he can perform all his civil and military duties, either department of which would over-tax the strength of the very best constitutions. Desiring to get a view of the city in its social and internal relations, I walked down to the City Hall, Gen. SHEPLEY'S Headquarters. As I approached it I found the American flag flying from its top, (I mention this fact for the benefit of Commodore FARRAGUT,) and an immense concourse of people of all sorts and conditions, blockading the grand entrance-hall, out of which you pass on your way into the "Mayor's Office." In a few moments the appearance of Gen. SHEPLEY was indicated by a respectful falling back of the crowd, so that he was permitted to pass rapidly along; the guard at the door saluted him, and he entered the business office and disappeared. Following on by invitation, I passed the cordon of clerks and orderlies, and found myself in the reception-room, a large, I might say a magnificent, parlor, for the rich carpet, gorgeous silk window-curtains, costly chairs and lounges covered with white linen, and tables of delicate pattern, suggested that it was the saloon of some private palace rather than a public building. Nearly in the centre was a marble-top table, on which was lying a number of letters, evidently from citizens as well as officials. A plain notebook, a card of gold pens, a few sheets of paper, completed its furniture. As I cast my eye around the room I saw three elegantly dressed ladies, two in colors, one in deep mourning, who was accompanied by two handsome youths, who, I subsequently learned, were the lady's sons. These people the guard (rude but honest soldier as he was) had permitted to pass from the hall to the reception-chamber, and the smile of satisfaction that lit up Gen. SHEPLEY'S face as he saw them, was the soldier's justification for admitting persons "without an order." The sword was unbuckled and laid aside; it was a significant tribute of the military to the civil power; the soldier of the division lost for the moment disappeared in the Chief Magistrate of a metropolis.

The first thing brought to the General's notice by the attendant clerks, was a petition from the Mayor of New-Orleans for the relief of certain prisoners. A tall, shrewish woman, now entered and asked for an order to make a tenant pay rent. Next came a woman, child in arms, detailing her sufferings, her husband having been impressed into the Confederate service. An old and very respectable gentleman desired a pass for a family of a mother, six children and four servants, to Baton Rouge. A Committee appointed during week on the streets for poor men who had been in rebel service—petition instantly granted if the parties named would take the oath of allegiance. The General criticised his clerk's construction of the English language in their writing, saying they used too many idioms. A gentleman appeared who wished to get an order to repair a building occupied by United States troops as a hospital. He was waved out with impatience. Merchants now served in with all sorts of questions regarding business matters. An officer of the navy obtrudes his gold laced cap, and places a letter on the table from Commodore FARRAGUT. It is opened, read, and answer dictated, in a moment. A man now presents himself, and says his negroes, who had been absent several days, said he was forcibly retained in the National lines; Gen. SHEPLEY rises from his seat, his eyes flash, he replies mildly but positively that he don't believe the negro's story, and demands a responsible white man for a witness, the complainant leaving precipitately. Old gentleman in an undertone asks a favor; it is granted, and old gentleman goes off delighted. An old lady in black now comes in, with a little negro girl following in the rear, carrying her work bag. Old lady seats herself on the lounge, and the little negro girl crouches on the carpet at her feet. Gen. SHEPLEY gets up and speaks to old lady; she says nothing, points at the confabulated, and gets some answer that is satisfactory—for exit old lady, little negro and work bag.

A delegation of merchants now appear, who have some conversation about the currency. A city official makes a report about cleaning the streets. A Maine skipper comes in—his eyes enlarged, and his face on a broad grin. Gen. SHEPLEY is from his town; but something more—the Maine skipper has found his

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

IMPORTANT FROM NORFOLK.

Martial Law Proclaimed by Gen. Viele.

The Proposed Municipal Election Stopped.

Quiet in the City—Progress of Union Sentiment.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NORFOLK, Tuesday, June 24, 1862.

Martial law is just proclaimed in Norfolk and Portsmouth. The municipal elections were to have taken place to-day, but as serious collisions were anticipated between the rebels and the Unionists, Gen. VIELE, late last evening, the 23d, issued the following proclamation:

NORFOLK, Va., June 23, 1862.

In consequence of late disorders and conflicts between the civil authorities and citizens, the functions of all civil officers are suspended until further orders, for the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth.

All complaints of every description, of violations of orders, or of acts prejudicial to the public good, will be reported at once to the Provost Marshal.

By command of Brig.-Gen. E. A. VIELE, Military Governor.

C. F. GRANDISON, Provost Marshal, and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

This last move of our Military Governor was already planned, and cannot but have the best results for Norfolk and Portsmouth, and indeed for the whole cause of Government. It will go further than anything else to allay that restless and discontented feeling which was evidently growing among a portion of the Unionists here, who were construing Gen. VIELE's leniency in a very different way to what he intended. It will put an effective and immediate stop to any disloyal utterances who may have been fondly imagining that they could work, ad libitum, upon the General's good nature; while every peaceful citizen, whether loyal or rebel, will feel that they have, under the Military Governor, better protection for their lives and property than could be guaranteed them by the questionable and feeble authority of any party-elected Mayor and Councilmen.

The following is the list of those who were in nomination for the dignity of Mayor, Councilmen, &c., but who have been so summarily superseded by the proclamation:

1862.

FOR MAYOR,

WILLIAM W. LEE.

Collector—F. E. Ferguson.
Register—W. H. Hunter.
City Attorney—T. C. Broughton, Jr.
Commissioner of Revenue—John B. Branham.
City Attorney—S. S. Stubbs.
Commonwealth's Attorney—S. S. Stubbs.
Inspector of Streets—W. Currier.
Keeper of Squares—J. M. Steed.
Site for mayor—Bell. Young.
Clerk of the Market—Eli Cuthereli.
Keeper of the Almshouse—Wm. Hawkins.
Physician to Almshouse—Dr. S. Selden.
Key Watcher—Joseph Bunkley.
Sealer of Weights and Measures—Thos. R. Lee.
Keeper of Magazine—W. H. C. Cheshire.
First Wood Measurer—Jos. Banks, Sr.
Second Wood Measurer—E. A. Barnes.
Captain of Watch—E. Gay.
Lieutenant of Watch—D. B. Dyer.

COMMONERS.

Miles S. Cox, George Lewelling, G. W. Glenn, Peter Moore, H. Cotton, L. Davis.

COUNCILMEN.

First Ward—John B. Whitehead, M. P. Robertson, T. P. Clements, James A. Saunders, E. T. Hardy, Stephen Bonsall, D. W. Gatch.

Second Ward—P. Messenberry, G. W. Binford, Wm. Danby, C. G. Armistead.

Third Ward—W. B. Rogers, Ryland Capps, J. L. Poteet, E. J. Griffith, C. H. Rowland, John White, Alexander Bell, W. T. Murray, J. D. Cooper.

Fourth Ward—W. H. Turner, E. P. Tebb, G. W. Camp, John James, J. J. Moore, James Cornick, E. Delany, J. A. Rogers.

It will not detract from the importance of this proclamation, when it is known that not a few of the names here given are those of well-known Secessionists—some of them of what is called the "rabid" stripe, and that many of them are or were very recently in the rebel army. The town is perfectly quiet this morning, so much so that no one would suppose that so important a step had been taken as the suppression of a city's election by the strong military arm. The Secessionists are naturally incensed at it; one of them, saying to the writer that no authority under Heaven has any right to interfere with a charter granted to this city in the time of GEORGE II., and that their Mayor and Councilmen still exist, although temporarily suspended. Upon the whole, however, they bear the infliction very stoically, and my individual interviews with representative men here, on the rebel side, have been of a nature to make me hope that we shall soon meet happily again under the good old flag, in spite of their: "Never, Sir, not while the world lasts."

A Capt. DOZIE, of the Commissary Department in the rebel army, came in on Saturday, and voluntarily gave in his adhesion to the Union cause. His avowed reason for doing so, was that he had heard so much of the behavior of our people since we came to Norfolk, and found it so different from what he had always anticipated, that he saw no reason for longer holding out against us. Let us hope that the common sense of Capt. DOZIE will become contagious.

One of our picksts, while on duty in the extreme outskirts of the town, was shot last night through the hat, but I believe escaped unhurt.

Gen. VIELE is making great exertions to open up the Dismal Swamp and the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canals, upon which the commercial prosperity of Norfolk and Portsmouth so much depend. Norfolk is the natural outlet for Alabama and North Carolina to the ocean, and an enormous trade was being rapidly created by these canals (only recently formed) in cotton, corn, turpentine, yellow pine, and other products, when this unfortunate war broke out. With the return of peace and commerce, it is expected that Norfolk will rapidly grow into one of the wealthiest and most flourishing cities in the Union. The material is here, if the good people will only think a little more of their own interests, and a little less of "Mister DAVIS," said his co-conspirators.

NEMO.

Union Feeling in Norfolk—Divided Feeling Among the Rebels—Gens. Butler and Viele—Insecurity of Norfolk—State of Trade—Leaders—Newspapers—Secesh Ladies.

NORFOLK, Sunday, June 22, 1862.

I wrote you yesterday, at considerable length, respecting the social position of Norfolk and neighborhood, and forbear from exhausting the subject, whatever effect it may have produced upon your patience. The fact is that a more interesting study of mankind and Government cannot be presented than is to be found in a large commercial community in the state of transition in which Norfolk, Memphis, New-Orleans, and other Southern cities are now placed.

Although there is very little Union feeling to be discovered on the surface of Society here; to those who take the trouble to dive beneath the cold and repulsive outer crust, there is a latent warmth discovered which—by proper care and nourishment—is capable of soon bursting into a flame that must overwhelm and consume all unholy enmities and persecutions. There is one very pregnant and significant fact which has been brought to my knowledge, and which I do not remember having seen noticed before; and that is that when Norfolk was in possession of the rebels, they took good care not to leave it to the care of Virginian troops, but imported Georgians, Alabamians and Louisianians to come and trample out the liberties of the glorious Old Dominion.

The Virginians feel keenly—and very naturally, too—the extent to which they have been made a cat's paw by the [illegible] politicians, and [illegible] Southerners of [illegible] a true son of Virginia between South Carolina [illegible] head of Slavery [illegible] Virginia [illegible] beg. The Virginian and the South Carolinian are arrayed, on the same side, against us for two very different reasons. The latter is fighting for the infernal purpose of overthrowing our Government and nationality, even though a foreign throne be reared upon their ruins; the Virginian—in Norfolk at any rate—is fighting under the foolish idea [illegible] was wont to "patronize" him—to free his negroes and place the black man upon perfect equality with him. Hence it is that there is no talking reason to the Calhounites but by bellowing it at them from the cannon's mouth—no mode of getting them to feel the point of an argument but with the bayonet; while with the Virginians, a very little association with his Northern brethren, and investigation by the light of truth, will show him to be divided from us by so slight a thread, that the microscope has yet to be invented with magnifying power enough to discern it. This is one important consideration which gives me faith in the experiment that Gen. VIELE is making.

People often institute a comparison between Gen. BUTLER's method, which succeeds so admirably at New-Orleans, and the opposite course hitherto pursued by Gen. VIELE in Norfolk; but the comparison is hardly a fair one. New-Orleans, by the confessions of its own Press, has, for years past, been under the despotic control of the vilest set of thugs, cutthroats and swindlers that ever cursed a people; and it was, consequently, a happy day for the people of that city when they found these wretches under the iron, but just and merciful, rule of a man like Gen. BUTLER. Norfolk is not at all a city of that character, and never was. Its inhabitants are under a strange delusion respecting the North and its intentions toward them, but they were always a quiet, orderly and respectable community. If leniency and fraternity can work so well in Memphis, as—in the short space of only a fortnight—to convert that blood-thirsty cormorant, the Memphis *Avalanche*, into a turtle dove, what may we not expect of sensible, dignified, refined Norfolk, in time?

Much stress is laid by the rebel leaders upon their promise to regain Norfolk, and not a few of their followers and sympathizers here religiously believe it. But, even supposing that "Mister DAVIS" is, unfortunately, permitted to escape by a back-door at Richmond, with the remnants of his army, it is hardly possible he would have the audacity to turn his thoughts hitherward, when all his ingenuity will be taxed rather in inventing some mode of escape. Supposing, however, that he had the hardihood even to dream of such a thing, one consideration alone is enough to deter him, and show the Norfolkites the utter absurdity of kicking against the pricks,—and that is that the *Minnesota*, *Ducotah* and *Seminole*, now anchored here, could, in a few minutes, blow the whole place to perdition.

There is a change for the better—though not to any great extent, in the commercial aspect of the place, since I was last here. Soap, ice, and other necessaries, that were scarce, even in the principal hotels, at my first visit, are now abundant; and indeed I enjoy meals and treatment at the Atlantic Hotel equal to what one would expect in New-York. Trade, however—in the general acceptation of the word—is perfectly dead. The stores are still nearly all closed, and those which are open present such a beggarly account of empty boxes, that they would exhibit less poverty if actually shut up altogether. The banks are all closed, and instead of men being seen running in and out, in the active pursuit of business, loafers congregate about the deserted doorways, blocking up the sidewalks, staring suspiciously at each new comer, and putting their heads together to hatch treason. If these lazy drones have not manhood enough to join the criminal but brave course of their brothers in arms, they should at least not be allowed to interpose their carcasses between them and a restoration of peace and prosperity. One of the most unpleasant and dangerous features in Norfolk is the impunity with which people are allowed to congregate, by dozens, on the streets. This is precisely the way in which mobs are begotten, and Gen. VIELE will do well to keep a sharp look-out upon this, and make the folks "move on" before they get into mischief.

The only newspaper published in the city is the Daily *Union*, a spicy little sheet, which talks to the people in rather plain language. Such a paucity of newspapers would drive a New-Yorker raving mad in two weeks, but the people here seem such a *dolce far niente* race, that I don't believe they would care if all the printing presses were at the bottom of the Red Sea. The old office of the Norfolk *Day-Book* is a perfect curiosity; a mean, wretched little place, as dirty as the sheet it used to turn out, and as dilapidated as its fortunes. The favorite Northern paper here is the TIMES.

The ladies have been making themselves very obnoxious of late—I beg the ladies of Virginia pardon—I mean the women. I know it to be a fact that a parcel of them recently obtained permission to visit the hospitals at Fortress Monroe, and then conducted themselves in the most disgraceful manner. If there is a scene more calculated than another to enlist all the kindly sympathies of woman's nature, to touch her heart, and remove any angry prejudices she may have held against us, I should have thought it would have been to witness the treatment which our sick and wounded enemies are receiving at our hands, in these same hospitals. I have witnessed scenes of heroic generosity there, too touching even for manhood to withstand. And yet these women can select such a place, and by the bed-side of the wounded and dying—in the hearing of men who have forgotten all past feuds in the blood they poured out together on the same battle-field—utter words of taunting invective and insult against our brave, bed-ridden fellows, while the heart of every wounded Southern soldier is overflowing with gratitude at the treatment they are receiving. People who behave like this cannot be ladies—they are not even women—they are she-devils.

In a former letter, while speaking of meeting Col. KANE and Capt. CHARLES FREDERICK TAYLOR, of the Kane Rifles, I forgot to mention that the latter was incorrectly reported as wounded, in a New-York paper. I am glad to say I found him in perfect health.

NEMO.

AMERICAN TOPICS IN PARIS.

The News of Gen. Banks' Retreat—Hostility of the French Semi-Official Press—Mediation—An Improper Liberty Taken with Mr. Slidell.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, June 11, 1862.

You may be curious to know the effect produced here by Gen. BANKS' retreat across the Potomac, although the incident may be forgotten by the time this arrives. Every one familiar with the facts knows that this singular episode of the war is only important in its moral effect in the South and in Europe, and arrests in no way the progress of the war. But it has served to show, here at least, who our enemies are, and what means they resort to to influence public opinion against us.

The *Pays* commences its bulletin with the remark, that "*the great and the important news* of the day is that from New-York, announcing the defeat of one of the Federal army corps, and the march upon Washington of the Confederate army." The writer carefully avoids giving the facts, and argues that this circumstance proves the inability of the North to bring the war to a close; for here, he exclaims, we see the same alarm about the safety of Washington which we saw more than a year ago. He then demands an intervention, in the interest of the Americans themselves, as the only possible issue of the struggle.

The *Constitutionnel* gives us an exhibition of ill-will and bad faith, which is absolutely disgraceful in a journal occupying the position it does. It commences by saying that since this news comes from the North where the Press is under military control, that of course the situation must be still worse than it is represented and that the hurrying of volunteer regiments to Washington is an evidence of the fact. It then, without giving the number of men under Gen. BANKS, nor the position he occupied, gives its readers to understand that a division of the National army lying in front of and protecting Washington had been driven across the Potomac, and that the campaign in Virginia was therefore put back to where it was a year ago. From this starting point the *Constitutionnel* proceeds to argue that now is the time for mediation, for this great, useless and bloody war will never otherwise come to an end, the North having now completely demonstrated its inability to conquer even [illegible]. It calls on the French Government to make the matter a [illegible] the Minister only refused to [illegible] Gen. BANKS' retreat, [illegible] unwilling [illegible] the friendly journals [illegible] in their light, and without [illegible] importance.

The other day the *Constitutionnel* published a long leading article headed "Mediation," and signed by the Editor-in-Chief, which attracted a good deal of attention by the semi-official look it assumed; and there is reason to believe that the article was not inspired out of the office, or was more than an effort at giving the journal importance; in other words, a bit of newspaper enterprise. It is impossible that M. MASSON should not know that mediation is an impossibility, and if M. MASSON knows the fact so also does M. THOUVENEL. It may be, however, that the French Ministry have a game of their own to play bearing upon other matters, and that they thus make the semi-official Press their organs for this purpose. Under any circumstances these demonstrations of the Ministerial Press, both here and at London, have not been in the past, and most probably will not be in the future, any criterion of the legal acts of the two Cabinets. It is certain that at London the Ministerial journals are always more warlike than the Cabinet from which they draw their inspirations, and for the most damagogical reasons; and although the French Cabinet has no need of this kind of electioneering for popularity, since it is not responsible to the country for its acts, the throne has, and the imperialist Press knows the fact without being told it.

Aside from these considerations, however, there is still a vindictiveness and a uniform falsity in the line of argument pursued by the two Secessionist papers of Paris mentioned above, which go beyond the bounds of a loyal defence even of a bad cause, and which must be accounted for only by an active and genuine sympathy for the rebellion, its motives and proposed results. Fortunately these unaccountable aberrations of the French mind are rare.

The Union men here are quite indignant at a circumstance which is said to have happened in the streets of Paris the other day, and which, it is to be hoped, is not true. A high Federal functionary lately sent abroad on a diplomatic mission, met in the street Mr. SLIDELL, when the latter very properly stopped at a window in order to avoid his former friend but now enemy. The latter, however, went up to Mr. S. and familiarly calling him by name, commenced a conversation. Mr. SLIDELL is reported to have said afterward to his friends that he was astonished at the impertinence of the Federal functionary in speaking to him, and did not desire to renew the acquaintance. The Union people think Mr. SLIDELL was right and the Federal wrong.

MALAKOFF.

THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

From Shields' Marching Division—Why the Expedition into Shenandoah Valley Failed.

MANASSAS JUNCTION, Va., Saturday, June 21, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"Our Special Correspondent," and "An Occasional Correspondent," in the *Tribune* of the 20th inst., have voluntarily given evidence in a very important case, in a very loose and biased manner; and, reasoning from mistaken premises, have offered to the public very erroneous conclusions. Let us begin with the Sunday (May 25) when, according to "Our Special Correspondent," "250 wagons already laden, with 1,500 horses in fine condition to draw them, stood ready to move at a moment's notice," and when "never was there an army of 41,000 men better prepared for a long march, or more willing to undertake it." This army was undoubtedly intended for Richmond, but a "flash" in the "valley" caused all eyes for the moment to be turned in another direction; and Gen. SHIELDS, though his division had just completed a long and laborious march, while other divisions were fresh, was ordered to countermarch a day before any other command started, and though his men were weary and footsore, yet the space between him and the forces in his rear constantly increased, and when he entered Front Royal ODD's Division was 20 miles distant.

"Our Special" says that Gen. MCDOWELL, *supposing* that Gen. SHIELDS knew which was the best road to reach Strasburgh," &c., &c., ordered him to Strasburgh to support Gen. FREMONT, and intimates that the going by the "Winchester Pike"—"the longest way"—was a great blunder. Now, if "Our Special" will inform himself, he will become aware of the fact that *that is the only way from the East by which an effective force can approach an enemy posted at Strasburgh.*

But JACKSON, aware of the concentration of our troops at Front Royal and Strasburgh, was retreating up the valley to one of its dens, from which he might emerge with greedy appetite, when another opportunity might present itself. Consequently Gen. SHIELDS was ordered to Luray, if possible, to intercept JACKSON at New-Market; but White House and Columbia bridges had been burned, and crossing was impossible, as the river was at that time 400 feet wide, and contained 12 to 15 feet water, running at a rapid rate. Intent on intercepting JACKSON, and without anticipating the separation of his brigades, (for there was a large force at Front Royal that he expected would move up to support him,) Gen. SHIELDS commenced advancing up the river, sending Col. CARROLL forward with the advance. But the "most terrific thunderstorm," in the midst of which "Gen. MCDOWELL and Staff reached Front Royal," and on account of which the forces under Gen. MCDOWELL "entertained no thoughts of moving upon the enemy, but sought the most comfortable spot to rest" that could be found, separated different portions of the advance under Col. CARROLL from the main column of SHIELDS' Division, so that messages were transmitted from one to the other by being attached to stones and thrown across the angry waters.

Meantime, the *scraping* process, by which, according to "Special," Gen. MCDOWELL had ordered Gen. SHIELDS to supply his division, began to be found inadequate, and men, tired, ragged, wet, barefooted, and half-famished with hunger, began to inquire for the trains that had gone to Front Royal for supplies which could not *there* be obtained in any considerable quantities, as the army resting at that place gobbled up everything as fast as it arrived, and as the railroad transportation was heavily taxed in forwarding troops over the same country through which SHIELDS' Division were obliged to *march* on foot, and yet advancing more rapidly than others who enjoyed railroad facilities. The trains returned with but a moiety of bread, coffee and sugar, and were unable to obtain even forage enough to feed their animals while in Front Royal awaiting their loads. Meantime, too, scouts discovered that our left flank was threatened by a force stationed along the east side of the Blue Ridge (our pickets were first upon near Milan's Gap, within ten miles of Luray,) and the mountain passes had to be defended by detachments of troops for forty miles up the river, sixty-five miles from Front Royal. Meantime, too, our ranks were being rapidly thinned by additions to the Barefooted Brigade, left in charge of Maj. MUNNS, Provost-Marshal at Luray, as well as at other points.

Where now were other divisions of MCDOWELL's army, so splendidly equipped, so ready to move? Why does not a supporting column come up? Now I will ask the question, "Why did SHIELDS' Division become separated?" But "Special" says that Gen. SHIELDS failed to go to Strasburgh, and yet he admits that he returned with the report that JACKSON was on the retreat through Strasburgh, which was true. Did he, then, *fail?* No. The enemy was then fleeing before FREMONT, and it would have been useless to have joined in the chase with another division—worse than useless—for the country, already drained by hostile armies, could not have furnished subsistence for such an army.

Again; the great object seems to have been to *intercept* JACKSON; for Gen. MCDOWELL ordered Gen. SHIELDS up the south branch of the Shenandoah, *via* Luray. He was sent alone, unsupported and unprovided for. The troops and Generals that *might* have supported him were 65 miles in the rear of his advance, eating up the scanty supplies that could then be forwarded by rail. (Bear in mind that railroad bridges were washed away on the road.) Every step that he moved increased the danger that threatened his flanks, yet he pressed on, relying on a supporting force being sent up, until, at last, his advance, under Col. CARROLL, was overwhelmed by almost the entire army of JACKSON, desperately fleeing from the Pathfinder. Never did men fight more heroically than those led by the brave CARROLL. It was a desperate struggle. One regiment, the Fifth Ohio, charged and took one of the enemy's batteries three times, and were each time compelled to abandon their prize by reinforcements that were constantly swelling the enemy's columns. The contest became so earnest that infantry fought with the butt of their muskets, and artillerymen hurled stones into the thick ranks of the enemy about to take their guns—but all in vain. JACKSON escaped; SHIELDS' advance was crippled; Generals in their tents looked wise, and remarked "I knew it would be so;" the public suspense was for a moment over; the surgeons engage in dressing the wounds of the poor fellows, who will bear the marks received at Port Republic to their graves, and the beat of muffled drums tells us that there is a "soldier's burial."

"Occasional" asks "why SHIELDS in force was not at Port Republic?" What I have shown of his efforts to be there, and of the obstacles that presented, will most satisfactorily answer the question. But "Special" and "Occasional" have made a "front" and "rear" attack upon the General of the *marching division.* The one blames him for not joining FREMONT at Strasburgh, *full well knowing why he could not have been in force at Port Republic*; and the other blames him for not having been in force at Port Republic, full well aware of the folly of having undertaken to have joined two divisions in a pursuit where one could pursue as fast as men could pos- [illegible] was the cause of the non-[illegible] of the Tariff at an earlier date [illegible] to go together [illegible] of [illegible] an [illegible] goods imposed by the [illegible] with those of intermediate [illegible] the former.

Our importing merchants are a very cautious class. Whenever it is intimated that a change in the tariff is to be made, they are immediately thrown into a state of excitement, in which they continue until the act proposed has been finally disposed of. If they have goods in bond, they fear that Congress will pass a law requiring additional duties to be paid thereon; if they anticipate the arrival of merchandise, they are filled with apprehension lest the new duties will be levied before such merchandise shall have arrived. In consequence of these fears and apprehensions, importers generally withdraw what goods they may have in warehouse, as soon as possible after the introduction of a new bill in Congress. Thus at the time of the passage of the *Supplemental Tariff Act* of last December, levying higher duties on sugar, tea, coffee, &c., in store, most importers of these articles succeeded in obtaining possession of them between the time that information of the new regulation was flashed over the wires and the passage of the law.

The Bill reported by the Committee of Ways and Means last Friday expressly states "that all goods which now are or may be deposited in public store or bonded warehouse, after this act takes effect and goes into operation, if designed for consumption in the United States, must be withdrawn therefrom, or the duties thereon paid in three years after the same are deposited, and goods designed for exportation and consumption in foreign countries may be withdrawn by the owner at any time before the expiration of three years after the same are deposited." The above provision, it would appear, by inference, would allow goods now in store to be withdrawn at any time during the period of three years, on payment of the old duties, nothing being said from which it could be inferred that other rates are to be imposed. This, however, is not stated clearly and distinctly, the clause being capable of the construction that the new duties shall be paid on the goods withdrawn in that time. The first section of the act reads as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That from and after the —— day of ——, there shall be levied, collected and paid, on the articles hereinafter mentioned there shall be levied, collected and paid, on the goods, wares and merchandise herein enumerated and provided for, imported from foreign countries, the following duties and rates of duty," etc.

In the absence of any explicit statement whether it is the intention of the framers of the bill to levy the old or the new rates on goods in bond, importers think it better to take a safe course and withdraw them. In consequence of their determination, the amount of business transacted in the Warehouse Department of the Custom-House, during the past few days, has been very large, the receipts of last Tuesday amounting to over $210,000, and those of Wednesday to over $190,000.

The sections following the one from which we have quoted, fail to render the subject any clearer, each one commencing in the same or following manner, namely: "That from and after the day and year aforesaid, in addition to the duties heretofore imposed by law on the articles hereinafter mentioned, &c., there shall be paid," &c. We think, however, that importers are needlessly alarmed, and that the new duties will not be imposed on goods which have already arrived and have been placed in warehouse. The Supplemental Act of Dec. 24, 1862, read in the same way as does the bill now before Congress. Secretary CHASE telegraphed to our Collector that the new duties were to take effect on goods in store, and in consequence they were thus levied. The importers of this and other cities thinking such a proceeding unjust, brought the subject to the notice of the Secretary and Congress, which body passed an explanatory resolution, allowing bonded merchandise to be withdrawn at the old rates, and authorizing the duties in excess of those which should have been levied under the old law, to be refunded, when such duties had been paid on goods bonded before the passage of the law. This case was a precedent which is not likely to be departed from in the present instance.

We took occasion, some time since, to call attention to the fact that the Government each year lost large sums of money which it should realize, by means of the law regulating allowances for tare in certain cases, more especially in that of tea. The new tariff bill corrects the abuse. The allowance to be made after the act goes into effect, is as it should be, only equal to the actual weight of the box, case, bale, or other package in which the goods are imported. A great deal of perplexity was occasioned at one time, by the different rules regulating the allowance for tare, questions often arising whether the legal tare, the actual tare, or the invoice tare should be taken. The question is of sufficient importance to lead us to publish in full the section of the new tariff in relation to it. It reads as follows: "That from and after the passage of this act the allowance for tare on all chests, boxes, cases, casks, bags, or other envelope or covering of all articles imported, liable to pay any duty, where the original invoice is produced at the time of making entry thereof, and the tare shall be specified therein, it shall be lawful for the collector and naval officer, if such officer there be, if they shall see fit, with the consent of the consignees, to estimate the said tare according to such invoice; but in all other cases the real tare shall be allowed, and may be ascertained under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; but in no case shall there be any allowance for draft."

Within the past few months there have been two very bold robberies committed within the Custom-House building. The first one occurred as follows: a broker's clerk, intending to pay a considerable sum of money for duties, was awaiting the signature of his papers, as it was necessary he should. While thus engaged, some bold thief abstracted from his pocket, without his knowledge, a package of demand notes amounting in value to $1,000. A large reward was offered for the return of the stolen money, but we believe it has never been restored, and that no clue has been discovered by which to apprehend the thief. The other robbery referred to was lately perpetrated, and exceeds in impudence and boldness the one already described. A large sum of money had been handed to the receiving-officer by a man, in a crowd awaiting opportunity to pay duty. Before it had been counted, and while it was lying on the counter, a bundle containing in the neighborhood of $500 was abstracted by some one, who made off with it. For boldness of execution these two thefts have scarcely been excelled.

THE NEW CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The work of altering and refitting the old Merchants' Exchange building for the use of the revenue officers of this port, is rapidly progressing. Many of the small rooms into which the structure is divided, have been enlarged by removing the partitions, separating one or more. The large pillars which pass through most of the rooms will prove an inconvenience, inasmuch as they take up much room and exclude the needed light. The rotunda has been filled for some time with scaffolding for the use of workmen employed in effecting the changes we some time since described. The work of altering the building has occupied more time than it was at first supposed would be necessary, so that the building will not be ready for occupation until the first of September, at which time it is thought the business of the Custom-house will be transferred thither. Importers may expect, at that time, considerable confusion and some delay in transacting their business.

MORE SICK AND WOUNDED.

Arrival of the Commodore from Fortress Monroe.

The United States steam transport *Commodore*, Capt. WILBUR, arrived yesterday from Fortress Monroe, having on board 374 sick and wounded soldiers from Gen. MCCLELLAN's army, to the Sanitary Commission. The following are the names of the Medical Staff: Surgeon in charge, Dr. J. R. BACHMAN; Drs. J. C. SHINER, of Mass., G. M. PAULEN, J. FESSENDEN, HERBERT PAINE, Medical Cadet U. S. A., Assistant Surgeon O. NORTHLY, of Second New-Hampshire, (invalid;) also Drs. JAMES and F. F. MAURY. The *Commodore* is anchored off Pier No. 1, North River.

The following are the names of those brought by the *Commodore*. All not otherwise designated are privates:

Jas. Lawson, Co. B, 1st U.S. Sharpshooters.
Michael Barringer, Co. F, 61st N. Y.
Andrew L. Kniffer, Co. I, 56th N. Y.
G. H. Edwards, Co. I, 83d Penn.
Jno. Windgrove, Co. H, 73d N. Y.
Louis Piquette, Co. G, 74th N. Y.
Allen S. Rose, Co. I, 56th N. Y.
H. Donner, Co. E, 81st N. Y.
J. L. Kellogg, Co. E, 81st N. Y.
H. Patterson, Co. F, 95th N. Y.
D. T. Osgood, Co. K, 5th N. H.
O. Tandle, Co. G, 23d Penn.
Wm. Johnston, Co. I, 73d N. Y.
Sergt. Gilbert, Co. K, 4th Me.
J. D. Williams, Co. B, 62d Vt.
Corp. J. Kibort, Co. B, 61st N. Y.
W. B. Stone, Co. I, 5th Mass.
J. Lincoln, Co. K, 1st Minn.
O. B. Fuller, Co. D, 16th Mass.
H. Connoly, Co. D, 63d N. Y.
Chas. H. Palls, Co. H, 72d Penn.
J. Castalle, Co. F, 15th Mass.
J. L. Tucker, Co. E, 5th N. H.
J. Henrilty, Co. I, 69th N. Y.
E. C. Baker, Co. D, 1st Minn.
Theo. Urbens, Co. K, 93 N. Y.
Peter A. Roberts, Co. I, 104th Penn.
J. Miller, Co. D, 53d Penn.
H. Wood, Co. A, 77th N. Y.
H. Noble, Co. A, 104th Mass.
Corp. Chas. T. Hoffman, Co. K, 5th Penn.
T. F. Howland, Co. E, 2d R. I.
G. S. Huegler, Co. I, 10th Mass.
W. H. Waldie, Co. C, 44th N. Y.
Sergt. Sylvanus Keaton, Co. F, 5th Me.
Jas. E. Gibson, Co. B, 7th Mich.
Musician Sumner Stewart, Co. C, 7th Maine.
Drummer John Low, Co. K, 7th Maine.
G. H. Cook, Co. C, 9th Me.
Warren Smith, Co. E, 2d R. I.
C. M. Dunn, Co. C, 97th N. Y.
Jno. Hogan, Co. I, 37th N. Y.
H. Hoth, N. Y.
Jno. Pratt, Co. B, 83d Penn.
Jno. Gorman, Co. E, 77th N. Y.
Wm. R. Simmons, Co. B, 2d N. J.
John Fuse, Co. C, 12th Penn.
Geo. F. Edmonds, Co. B, 16th Mass.
C. G. Tozier, Co. E, 5th Me.
Wm. Wilson, Co. F, 5th N. H.
Levi C. Greenleaf, Co. B, 16th Mass.
Corp. Irving Wesson, Co. H, 7th Me.
Wesson, Co. E, 7th Mass.
Jno. McNulty, Co. G, 2nd Penn.
Michl. Hudson M. Cleaves, Co. B, 1st N. J. Artillery.
C. H. Wright, Co. C, 93 N. Y.
H. Sawyer, Co. B, 2d N. J.
Edw. F. Francis, Co. C, 2d R. I.
Jno. H. Bray, Co. H, 63d Penn.
Jno. T. Cremens, Co. A, 9th N. Hampshire.
Jas. Gustin, Co. F, 2d Vt.
Jb C. Coder, Co. D, 49th Pa.
Wm. F. Brooks, Co. C, 63d Penn.
Geo. E. Hinman, Co. B, 4th Maine.
Serg. Wm. Page, Co. B, 2d N. Y.
Frank Hamilton, Co. C, 44th New-York.
Charles Smith, Co. H, 5th Vt.
Lester Hack, Co. F, 5th Vt.
Fred. Easley, Co. E, 4th N. Y.
Wm. S. Green, Co. H, 106th Penn.
Wm. B. Thomas, Co. A, 95th Penn.
Wm. H. Morgan, Co. F, 1st Conn. Artillery.
Wm. Emmins, Co. D, 1 N. J.
Aug. Farnoon, Co. I, 2d N. Y.
W. Gerdner, Co. I, 2d N. Y.
Peter Lane, Serg't, Co. D, 1st N. Y. Cavalry.
L. Provost, Co. I, 7th N. Y.
W. Tillman, Co. D, 2d M. J.
H. Lettice, Co. E, 83d N. Y.
C. Schaffer, Co. E, 83d N. Y.
P. Cayne, Co. B, 61st N. Y.
H. Pearson, Co. F, 1st N. J.
J. C. Bartlett, Co. C, 4th N. J.
M. McGrath, Co. F, 1st N. J.
S. Lounsbury, Corp., Co. H, 64th N. Y.
Sergt. Co. F, 64th N. Y.
E. 64th, Co. K, 1st N. J.
J. H. Tompkins, Serg't, Co. C, 49th N. Y.
C. Graph, Serg't, Co. C, 49th Penn.
Wm. Hains, Co. A, 49th Penn.
G. Lehman, Co. C, 49th Penn.
Surg. J. V. Mattison, 3d N. J.
1st Lt. L. C. Spencer, Co. C, 3d N. J.
2d Lt. H. L. Johnson, Signal Corps.
1st Lt. A. M. Goddard, Co. B, 13th Mass.
2d Lt. Edw. W. Winer, Co. C, 7th N. Y.
2d Lt. Jos. C. Ross, Co. D, 3d N. J.
John F. Gall, Co. C, 4th N. J.
Jno. Mahoney, Co. C, 20th Me.
J. W. Parkhurst, Co. G, 93 N. Y.
L. M. Hill, Co. G, 2d R. I.
Danl. Tomlin, Co. C, 96th Pa.
Jno. M. Ivans, Co. H, 61st N. Y.
Jno. Murphy, Co. C, 2d U. S. A.
Wm. Stevens, Co. F, 61st N. Y.
J. Dalley, Co. I, 57th Penn.
J. L. Wiggins, Co. C, 62d Penn.
J. C. Tousley, musician, Co. A, 1st N. Y.
B. Waite, Co. I, 2d N. J.
C. Schnell, musician, Co. H, 1st New-Jersey.
Sergt. C. Howe, Co. H, 52d New-York.
Gus. Asamy, Co. K, 82d N. Y.
Thos. Wise, Co. H, 7th N. J.
Corp. Jno. Reinhard, Co. D, L. Penn.
D. L. Hume, Co. A, 57th Penn.
W. A. Scott, Co. A, 95th Penn.
B. F. Salsbury, Co. G, 11th Me.
J. W. Secor, Co. E, 2d Vt.
G. Bessey, Co. A, McClellan Dragoons.
J. H. Challen, Co. C, 7th New-Jersey.
G. Banks, Co. E, 44th N. Y.
E. Rider, Co. A, 1st N. J.
D. E. Taylor, Co. I, 2d Mich.
T. Lyons, Co. C, 1st N. J.
H. Curtis, Co. F, 11th Me.
G. Green, Co. F, 61st N. Y.
A. Davis, Co. G, 2d Ky.
Dr Taylor, Co. G, 83d Penn.
W. Drummond, musician, Co. C, 8th N. J.
Geo. Cannon, Co. F, 161st N. Y.
Israel Foster, Co. H, 93d Mass.
Jas. A. Chambers, Co. B, 106th Penn.
Sam'l Lade, 4th Va.
King A. Chilson, wag., Co. A, 2d Vt.
Henry Matzler, Co. B, 82d N. Y.
Martin Hall, Co. G, 103d Pa.
Sergt. Wm. J. Coleman, Co. C, 103d Penn.
Norman Henshaw, Co. K, 5th Penn. Cav.
Henry R. Rich, wag., Co. I, 56th N. Y.
Wm. McMaura, Co. G, 6th Wis.
Calvin W. Carey, Co. E, 6th Maine.
David R. Porter, Co. E, 83d Penn.
Jos. Shuffer, Co. A, 103d Pa.
Jno. W. Davis, Co. A, 83d Penn.
W. Dutcher, Co. K, 7th N. Y.
C. Beckwith, Co. K, 96th N. Y.
Jno. Briggs, Co. A, 95th Penn.
J. Awl, Co. G, 104th Penn.
T. Hedgkiss, Co. K, 96th N. Y.
W. Loomis, Co. K, 1st U. S. Chasseurs.
Silas McClure, Co. H, 103d N. Y.
L. Vastal Co. F, 20th Ind.
H. G. Wright, Co. I, 5th Mich.
O. F. Lombard, Co. I, 5th N. H.
W. Syderhan, Co. H, 91st N. Y.
Geo. Cannon, Co. F, 161st N. Y.
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H. G. Wright, Co. I, 5th Mich.
O. F. Lombard, Co. I, 5th N. H.
W. Syderhan, Co. H, 91st N. Y.
J. Holdridge, Co. A, 49th N. Y.
J. H. Keyte, Co. I, 9th N. J.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.

The One Hundred and Eighth Anniversary.

The Academy of Music Crowded—Distribution of the Annual Prizes—Soldier Students.

Who originated the highly approved custom of College Commencements

CENTRAL CITY NEWS.

THE ALEXANDER WARD MURDER.—The Coroner's jury in the case of Alexander Ward, who died suddenly on Tuesday night, rendered a verdict yesterday afternoon, after a session of about two hours. The jury found that the deceased came to his death from the effects of poison administered by some person or persons unknown to the jury. The testimony taken was substantially the same as that published in THE TIMES on Wednesday morning. Dr. Edward Wilson, the attending physician, testified that he had been called to see the deceased on Tuesday afternoon, and found him suffering from the effects of poison. He had formerly been the family physician of the deceased, and was well acquainted with his habits. He had never known him to be addicted to the use of liquor, and was satisfied that he had not been drinking on the day of his death. Dr. Wilson had made a post-mortem examination of the body, and found that the stomach and intestines were highly inflamed. He had preserved the stomach and portions of the intestines, and had delivered them to Dr. Ferguson, the Chemist, for analysis. He had also delivered to Dr. Ferguson a bottle containing a white powder, which he had found in the pocket of the deceased. He had also found a bottle containing a white powder in the pocket of the deceased. He had also found a bottle containing a white powder in the pocket of the deceased. He had also found a bottle containing a white powder

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. All letters and communications intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Nineteen; or, The Orphan.

WALLACK'S—The Love of Lucre—The Rendezvous Versailles.

WINTER GARDEN—The Widow's Trousseau.

BURTON'S GARDEN—The Daughters of the Regiment.

NILSON'S CREMORNE GARDENS—Gymnastic and Equestrian—Dramatic Entertainments.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Commodore Nutt, the $20,000 Nuse—Living Whales, &c., an all House—Dramatic Performances at 2 and 7½ o'clock.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—Hall of Mirrors—No. 585 Broadway.

BUCHAN' GALLERY—No. 749 Broadway—"Cinderella" and Other Fine Pictures, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 539 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our advices from Gen. McCLELLAN'S army this morning are highly important. Dispatches from the General to the War Department announce that our pickets on the left were advanced considerably yesterday, under sharp resistance on the part of the enemy. The movement, we judge, commenced about noon. At 2½ o'clock Gen. McCLELLAN telegraphed that the picket lines of Gen. KEARNEY and one-half those of Gen. HOOKER were where he desired them to be, and that he hoped soon to accomplish all he aimed at for the day. At 5 o'clock he telegraphed that the affair was over, and that he had gained his point fully, and with but little loss, notwithstanding the strong opposition. The enemy was driven out of his camps in front, and all was quiet. While this important movement was being made on the left, Gen. FITZ-JOHN PORTER, further to the right, succeeded in silencing the enemy's batteries in his front. Gen. McCLELLAN has now gained an advantage which will undoubtedly prove most fatal to the enemy. The troops engaged—those of HOOKER and KEARNEY—are spoken of as having behaved most handsomely.

In an obscure corner of the Richmond *Dispatch* of June 18, we find the announcement that JEFF. DAVIS had been taken ill at Raleigh, whither he had gone to visit a sick child. Anticipations were expressed that he would return to the Confederate Capital in a few days, but these hopes may prove fallacious.

Our advices from Norfolk are important. Gen. WOOL held a conference with the city officers there on the 23d, and finding that they would not take the oath of allegiance, ordered that no election for municipal officers should be held the next day as arranged for. In the morning he issued a proclamation, declaring the city under martial law, and retiring the old city officers, whose terms had expired. Gen. WOOL has found it necessary to adopt this course in consequence of the numerous petty disturbances between the Union men and Secessionists.

By the arrival at this port of the steamship *Costaccolico*, we have advices from New-Orleans to the 19th inst. inclusive. Our correspondence, and the extracts which we give from the New-Orleans papers—which, by the way, are rapidly improving in tone—will be found to contain a variety of interesting and important information. Gen. BUTLER had received another letter from some of the foreign Consuls, protesting against certain action in relation to the seizure of sugar, which he had replied to in his usual sharp and vigorous manner. Gen. SHEPLEY, the Military Commandant, had issued an order permitting the return of Confederate officers and soldiers to the city, under the condition that they report themselves immediately to the commandant, and take an oath not to bear arms against the Government of the United States, and further that they will not furnish any information or afford any aid or comfort to the enemies or opposers of the United States, until they are regularly exchanged or released from this parole. Several other military executions had taken place. The trade in sugar was reviving, but in other commodities it was still rather dull. Our correspondent gives an account of the attack of our flotilla upon the rebels at Baton Rouge, mention of which has before been made.

The Providence *Journal* publishes the following extract from a private letter, written by JAMES BARKER, under date of New-Orleans, June 2, to one of the Rhode Island manufacturers: "We expect our market soon to be glutted with most articles. If you have on hand or can soon make dark prints, I think this place will afford a good market for that article. All light cotton goods will be likely to sell well, if too great a supply be not received; shoes also of every description. They must all be of cheap quality, as our people have not the means of paying high prices, or of purchasing more than a sufficiency." Mr. BARKER says that his bank has been in full operation during the whole war, not having been closed for a single day.

In noticing Gen. POPE'S departure for Washington, the St. Louis *Union* says: "The General states that the war in the West is over. BEAUREGARD has not 20,000 men on whom he can rely. None of his troops have gone to Richmond, neither is it true that they have reinforced Charleston, Savannah or Mobile. The truth is BEAUREGARD'S army is not merely demoralized—it is dissolved. Gen. HALLECK will probably remain at Corinth during the Summer. There will be no difficulty in furnishing him with supplies. The railroad from Columbus will be in running order in a few days. Railroad communication with Memphis will be also restored in a short time, for the enemy has disappeared from the country lying between the two points. Gen. POPE states that his own command absolutely requires rest. Four months of continuous and the most severe duty, will render a season of repose, in the Dead Summer heat, very acceptable to them, and enable them to recruit their exhausted energies. When the season arrives for resuming the campaign, Gen. HALLECK will be in a position to march at once into the interior of the lower cotton States, and sweep away the vestiges of resistance and rebellion in that region. The Fall campaign will undoubtedly put the finishing touches to the good work."

A dispatch from Gen. CURTIS' army, which is published in the St. Louis papers, gives this information: "A rebel band near Smithville, Arkansas, was attacked by Major KELLY on Wednesday, 18th inst. Capt. JOSEPH, their leader, and fourteen of his men were captured, with four wounded. Union loss two killed and four wounded. The enemy were in a house, and somewhat protected. The 20th instant being the last day for conscript enrollments, rebels are holding meetings in counties, many run to the hills, and some come within Gen. CURTIS' lines, to escape the conscript act. The people are terribly agitated. Some organize under the conscript law, being threatened with hanging if they do not."

Guerrilla parties have recently been perpetrating all sorts of outrages in Tucker, Randolph and adjoining counties in Western Virginia. BILL HARBOUR, a notorious desperado, with his band, on June 14 attacked a number of loyal men who had met on Leaping Creek to organize the militia under the restored Government, shot WHITMAN WARD and took several prisoners. The week preceding the same gang made a raid in Randolph and Tucker counties, doing considerable damage.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the House bill for the appointment of an Indian agent in Colorado Territory was passed. Petitions were presented in favor of a Bankrupt law. A resolution that the several departments of the Government publish in the daily papers in Washington, once a week, a list of contracts which may have been solicited or proposed during the preceding week, was introduced and laid over. Notice was given of a bill to repeal the act creating an Agricultural Department. The Judiciary Committee reported back the General Bankrupt bill, with a recommendation that it be postponed until next December. The subject will be considered to-day. At the expiration of the morning hour the Confiscation bill was taken up, and debated until the adjournment.

In the House, the resolutions of the Missouri Convention, responsive to the joint resolution of Congress on the subject of emancipation, were received, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed. A bill for the admission of the State of Western Virginia was introduced, and referred to the Committee on Territories. The bill providing for the adjustment of claims for property destroyed by United States troops was debated at considerable length, but was not disposed of. The bill increasing temporarily the duties on imports, was then considered until the adjournment, and various amendments were acted upon.

GENERAL NEWS.

The President returned to Washington yesterday, arriving there at about 7 o'clock in the evening.

Trade has already been reopened between St. Louis and the White River region in Arkansas. The steamer *John Bell* left, on Friday last, for Jacksonport and Batesville, with military stores, and expects to return immediately with cotton, hides, &c.

Col. MIX, of the Third New-York Cavalry, met with a serious and very painful accident, on June 16, at Newbern. He was out riding with some friends, when his horse took fright and dashed into some woods. He was knocked from his horse by the branch of a tree, which struck him in the forehead, and broke both bones of the left forearm. In the fall, he also received a contusion and sprain of the hip. He was removed to his quarters, and is attended by competent medical gentlemen.

Commodore FOOTE is soon to leave Cleveland for his home at New-Haven, Conn. His health is still very feeble, while the condition of his wounded limb renders it impossible for him to bear the slightest weight upon it. He has, however, so far recovered that he can endure the excitement and fatigue of traveling. The news of the sad casualty to the *Mound City* in the action on White River, affected him deeply, as those injured were many of them men whom he had expressly selected for the post which they have so ably filled.

Col. F. P. BLAIR was serenaded in St. Louis on Friday night last, and in his speech acknowledging the compliment, announced himself a candidate for reelection to Congress. The St. Louis *Democrat* opposes him, because it does not think that he can concentrate the entire Republican vote in consequence of his recent course.

Commodore HULL, Naval Constructor HART, and Engineer SHAWE, arrived in St. Louis on Saturday last from the East, to superintend the construction of seven new iron gunboats at the Carondelet Docks. The other two, the *Choctaw* and *Fort Henry*, have 500 men at work on them, and will be launched in three weeks. The *Choctaw* will have a turret like the *Monitor*, and will be put in command of Lieut. WINSLOW. The *Fort Henry* will be 300 feet long, pierced for 22 guns, and will be so constructed as to be serviceable as a sea-going steamer. Lieut. HALL will be in command.

It is said that Col. HOFFMAN, the Commandant at Johnson Island, near Sandusky, has become alarmed on account of the large number of prisoners and small guard at Johnson Island, and has telegraphed for the United States steamer *Michigan* to come to his assistance. It is also stated that three Canadian vessels have been anchored off the Island for some time, and it is feared that a plot is on hand to run some of the rebels over to Canada. These best informed, however, give no credence to these statements.

The majority against the new Constitution in eighty-six counties of Illinois, is 22,071. Mr. LINCOLN'S majority in the same counties in 1860 was 23,182. Difference 1,111. The seventeen counties to hear from gave DOUGLAS 11,236 majority. The majority against the Constitution will probably be about 12,000.

The Military Commissioners who are making the tour of Canada, were in Toronto on Monday. The members of the Commission are Col. GORDON, R. E., President, and Col. GARDINER, R. A., Col. WETHERALL and Capt. BYTHESEA, R. N. Their object is to make a general examination of the frontier, with a view of reporting upon the most effective means of defending the Province. This includes an inspection of the harbors and of positions which may hereafter be converted into harbors. The Commissioners are on their way from the West, where they have made a general inspection, visiting Lakes Erie and Huron.

In a few days the engine of the iron-clad steamer *Ironsides* will be tested. There is every prospect that the vessel will be handed over to the Government on the date fixed by the contract—July 15—and possibly before.

The one hundred and eighth commencement of Columbia College took place yesterday morning at the Academy of Music. The stage was filled with distinguished men, and the body of the house with a fine audience. The graduating class numbered forty-four members. The addresses of the collegiate orators, fourteen in number, were received with favor, and the distribution of the manifold prizes, testimonies and degrees gave general satisfaction. The highest prize was taken by C. SIGOURNEY KNOX.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Recorder HOFFMAN rendered a decision in the case of OSMER and JANTZEN, indicted for the publicly keeping of liquors for sale on the Sabbath, holding that the violation of the act under which the defendants were indicted was not a criminal offence. In the same Court, Mr. EDWARD J. BROWN became bondsman for SAMUEL HALLETT—indicted for his connection with the over-issue of Indiana State stocks—in the sum of $15,000.

A case of some interest touching City contracts, brought against the Corporation, was concluded at the Circuit of the Supreme Court yesterday, before Justice MARVIN, and resulted in a verdict against the City for $19,859 11, being a reduction of about one-half on a verdict in the same case on a former trial.

The Stock Market was lower yesterday at the early Board, but subsequently rallied, and closed about the same as on Tuesday afternoon. Gold, 103¾ @ cent.; Exchange 119¾ @ cent.; and United States Notes, for Custom-house use, 101@104¾ @ cent.

Sales of Breadstuffs were heavy, yesterday, and prices were generally higher. A heavy business was reported in Cotton, which again advanced 1c. for S. Groceries were in moderate demand, as were also Rice, Sugars, and the principal kinds of Oils. Provisions were more sought after. Pork was dearer. Hay, Hops, Wool, Tallow and Tobacco were in fair request. Whisky was active and unsettled in price. The Freight engagements were more extensive, with 317 vessels of all classes in port.

In Front of Richmond.

We suppose that, by an attentive perusal of our daily budget of correspondence and telegrams from our army in front of Richmond, the reader will obtain as correct an idea of the situation and prospects there as it is in the power of words to give. It is briefly this:—that affairs are in an exceedingly critical condition; that any hour may bring on a conflict which will rage along the entire line, and that that conflict is now likely to decide the fate of Richmond; that our army is in fine condition, morally, physically, and militarily, for the battle; that it is prepared, and quite ready for it; that it has been largely reinforced; that daily, though slowly yet surely, it is planting itself in more favorable positions, and making headway, ceaselessly, toward the rebel capital; and an official dispatch from Gen. McCLELLAN, published this morning, announces that yesterday, after a brisk skirmish, he gained a point on the enemy's right, whose importance, though we cannot here precisely indicate it, is such that it will enable him to operate directly upon the rebel works whenever it may suit his convenience. On the other hand, it is seen that, as in many another critical case, so here, the crisis may for some time be delayed; that while the breaking of a cloud and the consequent shower of rain may be the means of bringing on a battle, (as in the recent instance of the engagements at Seven Pines and Fair Oaks,) so a hundred circumstances, as little under mortal control as this, may be means of indefinitely postponing it; and that though it is not in the power of Gen. McCLELLAN to prevent a general engagement, it may not be his plan to precipitate it at the present moment. The public are apt to become so excited by the daily rumors, *canards*, bulletins and signs of battle, that they think it impossible each morning that another twenty-four hours can pass away without witnessing the decisive combat; while to suggest that a week or a fortnight may transpire before such an event, is considered the height of absurdity. Yet, from day to day, under just such a flock of rumors, did Gen. HALLECK work his way toward the rebel stronghold at Corinth, till finally he produced what, we now know from the rebels themselves, was little less than a rout of their army, and its virtual dissolution, without a battle having been fought at all. It is not likely—nor, for that matter, is it unlikely either—that the rebel army at Richmond will come to as disgraceful an end; and that the great rebellion will fizzle out as meanly and contemptibly as it opened. But at the same time, in speculating upon the present and future, it is well not to lose sight of the events of the recent past.

In regard to the rebel situation and prospects at their Capital, the copious excerpts from the rebel Press, the official rebel documents, and the accounts of deserters and captives, which we publish almost daily, enable us to form somewhat of an opinion. They seem to bring us to such conclusions as these:—that the rebel rank and file are extremely anxious for the fray—in the language of a late number of the Richmond *Dispatch*, they are "burning to distinguish themselves, and regard the foe with profound contempt;" that they are unwilling to evacuate their Capital without a decisive trial of strength, and that they are still confident of achieving victory; that there is a strong rebel sentiment in favor of their taking the initiative in the attack, as also in favor of making diversions into our territory—such as the late attempt of Stonewall JACKSON; that they are still daily hopeful that something will turn up which will induce foreign intervention in their behalf; that they believe a victory at Richmond would be a decisive and final triumph for their cause, and would compel us to give up all our territorial conquests in rebeldom; that they are fortifying themselves very strongly at every point toward Richmond, and in that aspect, they are as well prepared as they can be to dispute every inch of ground; that the Richmond army has lately been reinforced, both in men and Generals, (PRICE, BEAUREGARD, &c.,) from the Southwest; and that thus, and by the action of the conscript law, (in Virginia especially,) it has been raised to a figure quite as high as McCLELLAN'S. That, on the other hand, they are greatly afraid of certain of our flank movements which seem to be underway; that they begin to feel that their supplies of provisions are already running short, and are extremely precarious; and that, if they do not speedily have an engagement and a victory before Richmond, the evacuation of that place will become a necessity—quite independent of the siege guns of McCLELLAN or the prospective military operations on their flanks.

In view of all these circumstances and opinions drawn from our own side and from that of the rebels, we can but return to our initial statement, that the situation before Richmond is an eminently critical one, and daily becoming more so; that the most trivial circumstance may, at any moment, precipitate a general engagement; and that, as the Editor-in-Chief of this journal wrote from "Headquarters before Richmond," last Monday, "the condition of affairs in Richmond will probably force the rebels to attack us; and just as surely as they do so in full force, just so surely will the Union army go into Richmond in pursuit of them."

A FABRICATION.—The story of the capitulation of the French army in Mexico, which we received yesterday by way of the Pacific coast, is undoubtedly untrue. We have already published news from our own correspondent at the City of Mexico, two days later than the date of the alleged capitulation, and no mention was made of so vitally important an occurrence. The story probably had its foundation in the news of the defeat of the French at Puebla, which, as it traveled westward to the Pacific and northward to San Francisco, got changed into the shape and magnified into the proportions in which it now comes to us. This is the second stupendous sham we have lately received by this route, and the public will hereafter be cautious of accepting Mexican news when it comes by way of California.

Butler and the British Bunnies.

The British "guardians of civilization" are again made perfectly happy. Since the close blockade has fallen through they have had a most lamentable lack of opportunity to void their rheum on America. Gen. BUTLER'S order, regarding the women of New-Orleans, therefore, comes like a godsend to them; and the subject has been taken up in both Houses of Parliament, and exploited by the British Bunsby with a gusto quickened by the fact that he has not before had half so good an opportunity of giving voice to some of the choicest qualities of the Cockney heart and head. We knew at the time the order was made that it was a capital rub to catch just such a whale as John Bull. We did not suppose, however, that English "indignation" would take any other form that a little more than the usual quantum of thunder and lightning (of the sheet-iron and tin-pan style) from the *Times*, *Saturday Review*, etc. We did *not* suppose, after the lessons they have had, that insular impertinence would go so far as to make this affair a matter of adjudication before Lords and Commons.

We were mistaken, however, and has not adequately estimated the sublime longitude of British impudence. Parliament has sat, like a cackling goose, on this mighty egg, and brought forth a choice brood of winged monstrosities. "Infamous!" cries PALMERSTON. "Repugnant to decency, civilization and humanity!" shouts GREGORY. All agree that here is a clear case for the "guardians" to interfere, and "protest against such a proclamation, and appeal to the moral sense of the world against an outrage so wicked, so inexcusable, and so useless."

Now, we think this is really too good. These amiable British Bunsbys seem to forget that New-Orleans is not part of the mighty demesne of Her British Majesty, and that to be poking their noses into our affairs is an intolerable nuisance. We took occasion ourselves, at the time, to say that the order was injudicious, and liable to misconstruction. But, after all, it is one of those measures which can be judged only by their effect. And what has been the effect? Good, on the whole—the people and journals of New-Orleans themselves being witness. Since that order, no man or woman has insulted a soldier or officer of the Union forces in New-Orleans. But even if it had been otherwise, are we to brook this intermeddling in matters which are merely questions of municipal police? These Parliamentary "guardians" had been shut up. The record of England on this score is not of a character to invite inspection. Let them free their minds of cant, and remember, with HUDIBRAS, that—

"Those who in quarrels interpose,
Will often wipe a bloody nose."

The Senate and Senator Simmons.

Mr. SIMMONS, of Rhode Island, who has not heretofore enjoyed a reputation for that spotless purity which should adorn the Senatorial toga, but who has thus far escaped any very marked exposure, has at last been brought fairly to the bar of public opinion. There were contracts for arms to be awarded. As a Senator and the Chairman of one important Committee, and a member of others, Mr. SIMMONS was able to exert high influence at the War Department, and did exert it. The result was the allotment of a very profitable contract for Springfield muskets to a friend of the Senator, for which the friend was charged by the Senator a commission of $50,000, and the commission was paid. The facts brought out by the Contract Investigating Committee, Mr. SIMMONS admits to be correct; so the case is in all respects agreeably snug and complete.

In view of the facts, Mr. TRUMBULL, yesterday, brought in a bill punishing such Senatorial jobbery. This is very well, but does not reach the case of Senator SIMMONS. Mr. TRUMBULL would have exhibited much more of his habitual sense, had he first moved a resolution expelling JAMES F. SIMMONS from the Senate. Something, and indeed very much, is due to the protection of the public; but in the present instance protection seems to be more immediately demanded by the dignity of the Senate, and the security of legislation. Mr. SIMMONS, with a reputation badly tainted beforehand, now and convicted of a transaction in all respects venal, paltry and disgraceful, should not be allowed to sit for a moment in the highest legislative assemblage of the nation. It is not a mere question as to the company Senators may choose to keep. The culprit has a potent voice in legislation. He is Chairman of the Committee on Claims, a position which places within reach of endless temptation a virtue so very far below proof. He is a member of the Finance Committee, where, in moulding taxes and tariffs, he is exposed to constant seductions. He has proved himself unfit for such places of trust, not simply by the fact of his jobbery, but by the assurance with which he admits the fact, as one requiring no justification. Surely, if a case ever authorized the prompt action of the Senate, this does, and the country will indeed be shamed if no action is taken. In that case, the only consolation will be, that after a few months the term of Mr. SIMMONS will expire, and that of Gov. SPRAGUE will begin. The antithesis of two characters could not be more perfect.

NEW-ORLEANS.—Our letters from New-Orleans this morning, and the extracts from the Press of that city, will be found deeply interesting. The condition of this Southern metropolis, as it slowly rises from the slough of rebellion into the clear atmosphere of loyalty, furnishes a most instructive subject to the political philosopher, as well as to every patriot who looks to the final pacification of the South, and the unification of the whole Republic. Slowly the deeply-rooted prejudices of the past are wearing away; rapidly the inhabitants of the city are coming to appreciate the necessities of the case, and their own interests. Gen. BUTLER'S rule is characterized by an unflinching energy, by a severity which, if it sometimes seems extreme, is impartial, and appears to be demanded by circumstances, by a leniency toward the repentant which give the lie to rebel and British falsehoods, by a general equity which seems to manage at once every new situation. The most intricate legal cases he resolves; the most minute details of local affairs he supervises; the largest practical questions he decisively grapples with. As a study in the general subject of rebel pacification, New-Orleans furnishes the finest field, and for it our columns this morning furnish admirable material.

THE PRESIDENT'S ERRAND—POPULAR ENTHUSIASM.—Whatever mystery attended the visit of the President to West Point is sufficiently cleared up. The Republic is not in danger. Washington is safe, Gen. MCCLELLAN is neither dead or defeated, JACKSON has not gobbled up FARRAGUT. There is no apprehension of any of these calamities occurring within the next forty-eight hours. The whole secret is that the President, entertaining, with becoming modesty, doubts as to certain knotty points in the "strategy" of the campaign he is directing with so much military skill and success, naturally desired to consult an authority wiser than himself, and therefore thrust a clean shirt and his map of Virginia into a carpet-bag, and repaired to the Summer quarters of the late General-in-Chief. What points were presented, discussed and solved at this kindly and cordial interview, who shall tell? Let it suffice that it ended with entire satisfaction on both sides, each interlocutor expressing his confidence in the success of the army and the cause; and Gen. SCOTT confessing that a very serious burden of anxiety had, by the Presidential confidences, been displaced from his loyal old heart.

The long pause in the march of military affairs, and the uncertainty of the future, make people peculiarly sensitive and timid. The mood is an admirable one for alarmists to play upon, and we are accordingly flooded hourly with inventions, adroitly framed so as to be within the limits of possibility, but which have no other source than the eminently acute and ingenious intellects of the contrivers. A week of such experiences might surely give steadiness to the weakest nerves. The National cause was never on a more secure footing, or attended with omens of better success than at this moment. The financial policy of the Government has been settled; abundant means have been provided; a recent test of the patriotic sentiment of the North has disclosed the alacrity with which requisitions for other armies will be met; victory has attended our arms, and the next collision with the enemy is anticipated with entire confidence as to the event. This state of affairs is not, we submit, calculated to suggest the faintest apprehensions as to the future. Would it not be infinitely wiser, at least much more manly, to disregard the terrorisms of idle Madame Rumor, and look confidingly to the end?

PROGRESS OF THE UNION PRESS.—We are now in regular receipt of Union newspapers from North Carolina, South Carolina and Florida—from New-Orleans, Memphis, Nashville, and many points in Tennessee—from all parts of Kentucky, Missouri and Western Virginia—from Norfolk, Alexandria, and other places in Eastern Virginia; in fact, they come to us from more than half of the region lately held by the late rebel Confederacy. Why Gen. MITCHEL has not issued an organ at Huntsville, during the occupancy of that pleasant Alabama town, we do not know; but probably because he and his men have been too busy to spare time for the editing of it. We have most likely a Union organ by this time at Baton Rouge, as our forces have been in possession of that Capital for over a month; and we shall doubtless at once have one at Little Rock. Richmond, too, will soon doubtless enjoy the blessings of a loyal Press; and we expect that even the Charleston *Mercury* will ere long, under the able editorship of Gen. HUNTER, be showing forth the blessings of Union and Freedom, which the Carolinians have not had preached to them for, lo! these many years. These presses undoubtedly are doing, and will continue to do, a great deal of good. It was by the falsehoods of the rebel Press that the rebellion was stimulated and brought to a headway, and is now sustained; and it must be largely through the efforts of a loyal Press that the power and love of the Union will be restored.

IMPORTANT FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Arizona Occupied by National Forces.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, June 9.

Gen. CARLETON'S Brigade has entered Arizona. The advance guard, under Col. WEST, reached Tucson about the 17th ult., the rebels having previously abandoned the place. The Stars and Stripes were again hoisted over the ruins of Fort Breckinridge.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 25.

The following has been received at the War Department:

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, June 10.

Gen. L. Thomas, Adjutant-General:

Gen. CARLETON, at Punos Villago May 25, reports that Col. WEST took possession of Tucson, Arizona, on the 20th, without opposition. The rebel troops fled to the Rio Grande. As soon as the rebels are pushed away from Mesilla, the Overland Mail route will be open from Honolulu *via* Santa Fé, Fort Thorn, Tucson and Fort Yuma to San Francisco.

(Signed,) GEORGE WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General.

GEN. FREMONT'S COLUMN.

MIDDLETOWN, Va., Wednesday, June 25.

The mail arrangements for the army in the field have been reorganized. Letters for Gen. FREMONT'S headquarters, whether from Washington, New-York or the West, should all be directed Martinsburg, and will be forwarded from there. All letters for the army under and with Gen. FREMONT, except those for headquarters, should be addressed Winchester. Letters for other districts in the Department to be sent as heretofore. Postmasters and others to take care of this direction, which is by order of Capt. GAULDING, Chief Quartermaster in the field, under whose charge the mails have been placed.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, June 25.

About 500 prisoners, taken by Gen. FREMONT in the Valley of the Shenandoah, went through this evening. Most of them were left by JACKSON, on his retreat, being sick. Their destination is unknown.

Movements of European Steamers.

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 25.

The steamship *Africa* sailed at 10 o'clock this morning, with 16 passengers for Halifax and 130 for Liverpool. She takes out about $63,000 in specie.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, June 25.

The steamship *Java*, from Liverpool, reached Father Point at 1.40 o'clock this morning. Her news is anticipated. She brings 60 cabin and 230 steerage passengers.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

THE RETURN OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

Interesting Debate on Confiscation in the Senate.

Discovery of Property Plundered from the Government.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 25, 1862.

WHERE WAS THE PRESIDENT?

Whether President LINCOLN has visited West Point or whether he has not, is now the absorbing topic in Washington. While on the one hand it is positively stated that he was yesterday closeted with STANTON, it is on the other affirmed with equal positiveness that he was of the same time holding confidential conversation with Gen. MCCLELLAN. The movement is to the uninitiated an terribly involved in mystery that a solution can only be found by supposing that a stuffed suit of clothes went one way and the real President Presidential the other. Undoubtedly your stock market will be affected by the conflicting rumors; but let both bulls and bears keep cool until it becomes proper to chronicle the facts. This much, however, can now be stated: President LINCOLN has returned in good health and spirits, after a brief absence, and a conference relative to army movements of great importance.

The President arrived here at 5:30 o'clock this evening. He left West Point at 10:30 this morning, and New-York at 11:15, making the trip from New-York in seven hours and twenty minutes, being the shortest time over the same route, between that city and Washington, on record. The President was accompanied on the trip by Col. MCCALLUM, General Director of Military Roads, and from Philadelphia by President FELTON, of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad Company; and was joined at Baltimore by Mr. GARRETT, the President, and W. P. SMITH, the General Superintendent, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, who attended the Presidential party to this city.

THE DEBATE ON CONFISCATION AND EMANCIPATION.

The debate in the Senate to-day on the Confiscation and Emancipation bill was very spirited. Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON made a lengthy argument against the bill, contending that the President has full and ample power to confiscate rebel property, while any act for that purpose by Congress would be unconstitutional. Mr. DIXON took directly the same ground, while Mr. HALE protested against the despotism of concentrating such unlimited power in the President. Mr. WADE made a characteristic speech, denouncing the position of Messrs. JOHNSON and DIXON as sharing and abetting treason. In his speech, he took to the task an entire denial to a grant for property of a notorious rebel, and asserted that the war never could be ended by such means. His remarks drew spirited responses from the former speakers, and an animated running debate will keep up till after six o'clock.

EXPIRED ARREARS IN THE HOUSE.

In the House there was a very able and spirited debate on the bill to pay Union citizens in loyal territory States for damages done to their property by our troops.

THE TARIFF.

The (Tariff Amendment) bill was considered by the House to-day, in Committee of the Whole. A number of amendments were proposed by Mr. MORRILL, and agreed to. They related principally to section 2, fronting of drugs. Mr. SARGENT proposed a change of the rate on rice, and having incidentally referred to the Chinese population of California, a lively discussion ensued, in which the merits and demerits of the Celestials were dwelt upon in detail. Mr. SARGENT was opposed to be sarcastic at the expense of the member from California, but the latter well sustained himself.

THE EMANCIPATION COMMISSIONERS.

The Emancipation Commissioners have adjourned their sessions for one week. No claims have yet been finally adjudicated. Before that is done, the negroes must be identified and appraised at what was their marketable value two years ago. The Commissioner is aided by an expert, whose experience in these dealings enables him to give valuable information. He stated that slaves have now no money value, but in determining the claims, no undue advantage will be taken of this, and the Board will deal fairly with all. In some few cases, as much, perhaps, as $1,000 will be paid, whilst in others, nothing, many of the slaves being worthless. The greatest difficulty the Board has to contend with, is to decide upon the loyalty of the claimants. A number of the prominent slave-owners of the District have not put in any claim, preferring to lose their slaves rather than to take the oath of fealty to the Government.

THE BANKERS' LAW.

Several prominent merchants of New-York and Philadelphia are here urging the passage of a bankrupt law. There seems to be but little diversity of opinion on the merits of the measure, and about the only objection urged to its passage this session is want of time. This, however, is no valid excuse for delay, as but little time is needed to put through a bill already well considered by Congress and others who have taken much interest in the matter. An effort will be made to bring the subject up in the Senate to-morrow, and it is now believed that a suitable bill will speedily be passed.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

It is understood that the military protection and defence of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, east of Cumberland and to the City of Baltimore, and of the railroad between Harper's Ferry and Winchester, is especially assigned to the command of Maj.-Gen. WOOL. Officers on the line of that road will accordingly report to him. The operations of the Winchester and Potomac Railroad will remain under the direction of Maj.-Gen. BANKS, it being his line of supply.

THE FIFTEENTH REGULAR INFANTRY.

The headquarters of the Fifteenth U. S. Infantry and the recruiting depôt thereof, are transferred to a camp to be established near Philadelphia. The site of the camp will be selected by the regimental commander. The recruits of the regiment at present there possible will be organized into a company at Newport Barracks, which will be left at that post until completed to the maximum, sufficiently instructed, when it will be sent to join the companies of the regiment already in the field.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION IN THE HANDS OF SPECULATORS.

There is no denying the fact that the Mexican question is exciting more and more interest here. But, fortunately, Mexican affairs are, to a certain extent, in the hands of a baby concern that either regards than advances the true interests of that country. It is not the time for parties in this country at least, to take advantage of the emergency that exists in both Republics to further schemes of personal gain.

THE HUMPHREY'S IMPEACHMENT.

The Humphrey's impeachment case will come up in the Senate to-morrow, and be finally disposed of. Mr. BINGHAM, the Chairman of the Managers on the part of the House, says the proceedings will occupy five hours.

THE NEW-JERSEY SOLDIERS.

The Jerseymen here, with Senator THE Rest as Chairman, have formed a Soldiers' Aid Society. Subscriptions to the amount of $875 have already been subscribed. Committees were appointed to visit the

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 25.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.) from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported back the House bill for the appointment of an Indian Agent to Colorado Territory. Passed.

Mr. HALE, of Iowa, (Rep.) from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back the bill to increase the reservation by the reservation and sale on town sites on the public lands.

Messrs. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.) and HALE, of New-York, (Rep.) presented petitions in favor of the bankrupt act.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.) offered a resolution that the Secretary of War be requested to inform the Senate whether any, and if any, what measures have been instituted, since the 4th of March last, for the purpose of bringing to trial and punishment the persons charged with the murder of Private Wilson, of the 2d Maine regiment, on the 19th of April last, in Baltimore, and whether any, and if any what, measures have been taken for the arrest of

Departure of European Mails.

The Mails for Europe by the steamships Etna and Bavaria will close at the New-York Postoffice on Saturday, at 10 A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

A Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Boston Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad), 5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Harlem Mails close at 6 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 12 M. and 2:30 P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 12:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

MR. E. P. H., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform friends in Chicago where to address him, as many relatives have cause of much value to him.

MR. E. M.—HAVE RECEIVED BUT ONE PACKAGE since last. Have you sent more, or has something happened? HOWE.

DRY GOODS.

INDISCRIMINATE REDUCTION
IN PRICES
OF
RICH DRESS GOODS,
GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE
OF THE ENTIRE STOCK
OF
CHAS. HEARD & CO., NO. 201 GRAND-ST.,
COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 8,
$50,000 worth of Rich Dress Goods,
Reduced 40 per cent.
$25,000 worth of Domestic Goods,
Reduced 30 per cent.
$25,000 worth of Pure Irish Linens,
Reduced 40 per cent.
$20,000 worth of Rich Mantillas,
Reduced 50 per cent.

In offering the above goods at the reduced prices we do not think the former reputation of this establishment is a sufficient guarantee of our present intention.

We therefore offer the inducements to purchasers.

100,000 YARDS OF CHOICE GOODS,

For travelling dresses at 6½ cents per yard.
2,000 yards Barege Anglaise, at 9½ cents per yard.
2,000 yards Barege Himalayan, at 12½ cents per yard.
2,000 yards rich Broche Organdine, at 12½ cents per yard.
5,000 yards black Gros de Rhin Silks (high lustre),
From 75 cents to $1 25 per yard.
10,000 yards rich plain and fancy Silks (new styles),
From 63 cents to $1 per yard.
TRAVELLERS AND POPLINETTES (in Silk and Cloth),
From $1 50 to $2 50 per yard.
2,000 Garments, from $3 50 to $10—of the latest styles.
10,000 yards of British Hosiery, from 10 cents to 15 cents.
200 dozen ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs, at 6½ cents.
200 dozen ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs, at 12½ cents.
40 dozen ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, at 19 cents.
THE WHOLE STOCK
OF
HOUSEKEEPERS' GOODS,
10,000 yards Bleached Cottons, of the best make.
10,000 yards Unbleached Cottons.
Marseilles and Counterpane Quilts.
5,000 yards of Linen and Muslin Drapery.
1,000 dozen Fine Linen Napkins.
10,000 yards Fine Linen Diaper Cloth, damask.
10,000 yards Fine Linen Toweling.
Ladies and Housekeepers are especially interested, and should examine this stock without delay.
Sale Peremptory.
And the entire stock closed out at the earliest possible moment.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 201 Grand-st.

R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.
CLEARING SALE FOR JUNE!

Allover	12½c.,	25c.,	31c.,	37½c.,	50c.,
now offering at	6c.	8c.	12½c.	18c.	25c.
	12½c.,	25c.,	37½c.,	50c.,	75c.,
	6c.	12½c.	18c.	25c.	37½c.

RIBBONS,
now offering at 6c. 8c. 12½c. 18c. 25c.

We are now offering
One Carload Nos. 4 and 5 Double Edge TRIMMING RIBBONS, at 6c. per YARD, under regular prices.
Clearing at a reduction all our
BONNET SILKS AND MILLINERY GOODS.
Clearing sale of the balance of
SPRING AND SUMMER STRAWS!
Now offering at 12½c., 25c., 37½c., 50c., 62½c., 75c., $1 00, $1 25, $1 50, $2.
A Clearing BLOOMER, FLATS, &c., much below the regular prices.
Clearing sale of FRENCH FLOWERS!
Clearing sale of HEAD-DRESSES, RUCHES, &c., &c.
CLEARING SALE OF EMBROIDERIES!
All over SWISS and JACONET COLLARS,
which we sell for 18c., 25c., 37½c., 50c., 75c., $1, $1 25, $1 50, are offered at 6c. 8c. 12½c. 18c. 25c. 37½c. 50c. 62½c. 75c.
All over SWISS AND JACONET SETTS,
Job lots of LINEN EMBROIDERED COLLARS,
COLLARS AND CUFFS,
CLEARING AT VERY LOW PRICES!!
Our
INFANTS' WAISTS for 25c., 31, 37½, 50, 62, 75, $1,
will be offered at 6c. 8c. 12½c. 18c. 25c. 31c. 37½c. 50c.
SIXTY-THREE CENT KID GLOVES.
Every size and shade, best quality LADIES' PARIS KID GLOVES, our own importation. Equally as good as an imported glove, 63 cents a pair.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

WINDOW SHADES.—BEST WHITE HOLland, buff or blue, supplied and well fixed, at $1 each. Two yards long. Address GEORGE VANE, No. 119 East 28th-st., New-York.

WASH SILKS AND REAL PINE-APPLE GOODS, and all other scarce and curious articles; American Indian Bark and Beadwork, Fans, with other curiosities at FOUNTAIN'S India Store, 653 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

$150. GROVESTEEN & HALL, having removed to their new warerooms, No. 478 Broadway, are now prepared to offer the public a magnificent new scale Piano-Forte, containing all the improvements known in this country or Europe, over-strung bass, French grand-action, harp pedal, full iron frame, for $150 each, warranted for five years. Rich-moulding cases, $175 to $200, all warranted made of the best seasoned materials, and to which no less than any sold for $400 or more by the old methods of manufacture. We invite the most critical examination of our instruments, feeling sure that we stand ready at all times to test them with any others manufactured in this country.
GROVESTEEN & HALL, No. 478 Broadway, N. Y.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and wherever exhibited in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.
A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS, &c.—First-class. For sale, to let, or sold on installments, on favorable terms. Peloubet Harmoniums, one, two or three banks of keys, $60 to $460. Cottage Pianos, fully warranted, $175 to $300.
J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

OLD-ESTABLISHED CROCKERY AND Glass-ware business for disposal, in one of the largest cities in the State of Ohio; store situated on the leading business street, and in a first-rate location for business. Rent moderate, and lease if desired. The stock of goods now on hand is small, well-assorted and desirable. The present owner has carried on a profitable business for 10 years, and now discovers no cause for failing off in trade. For further particulars, apply at or address A. J. F., *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times*.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of Fifteenth-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y.
W. DUNNING.

A PARTY ABOUT COMMENCING THE advance commission business would make arrangements with a gentleman of business experience, and thoroughly acquainted with the business, to act as salesman; one who has a connection to some extent; and can influence consignments; will be treated with liberally. Address PRODUCE, Box No. 5,863 Post-office.

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING MACHINE.
Designed for those who are tremulous, paralytic, or are destitute of fingers or thumbs, or cannot write with ease, and for those who have weak eyes, or are blind.
No. 369 Broadway, New-York.

METALS.

SHEET IRON—RUSSIAN, BELGIAN AND PAtent polished Russia sheet-iron, assorted numbers. Also, for roofing, glass, silvered and looking-glass plates.
A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

COAL, &c.

CUMBERLAND COAL AFLOAT FROM Cumberland, Md., for sale by the cargo. Also, coal for sale by SYLVANUS B. VALE, [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
FINE OIL-PAINTINGS.
TO BE PEREMPTORILY SOLD ON FORREST ACCOUNT.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 26th inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 158 Broadway, a collection of about sixty fine oil-paintings, just arrived from Europe, and which will be found worthy the inspection of the connoisseur. Among them will be found the following:
MARKET SCENE.....by VERMUELEN
MARINE—Taking a Pilot.....by HANNEMAN
WINTER SCENES.....by SMETS
SHEEP.....by SORA TERMEMAN
GREEN AND POULTRY.....by VAN SEVERDONCK
LODGE SCENE.....by MORRENHOUT
And many other fine works. They are now on exhibition, with catalogues, and will be peremptorily sold on foreign account. In this collection will be found a fine picture by
WOUVERMANS.
Invariable the attendance of connoisseurs is requested.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT FAST HORSES,
CARRIAGE HORSES, CARRIAGES, PHAETONS, ROAD WAGONS, HARNESS, SADDLES, BLANKETS, &c.,
the property of
ISAAC BRONSON, ESQ.,
to be sold at auction by EDWARD SCHENCK, on SATURDAY, 26th inst., at 10 o'clock, at the private stable No. 24 West 54th-st. Particulars to-morrow.

HENRY R. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, all made by Roux & Co., carriages, horses, harness, sleighs, &c., &c., at the late country residence of James T. Soutter, Esq., about three-quarters of a mile from the depot at Astoria L. I., HENRY R. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, June 25, at 11 o'clock, all the elegant furniture, of a small country-seat, consisting of Axminster and Brussels carpets, Library Furniture—Rosewood bookcases, black walnut chairs and library tables, pictures and engravings. Parlors—In fine finished rosewood, made by Roux, covered in crimson silk brocatel, green and gold velvet plush; clocks, candelabras, real ormolu brackets, oil paintings. Dining Room—French black walnut buffet, extension table, chairs, secretary, real ormolu chandeliers and brackets. Bedrooms—Carved rosewood armoire and dressing bureaus, bedsteads, chairs covered in tapestry, oak and black walnut and mahogany suites, enameled suites and other first-class furniture, iron seats and chairs and other articles.
CARRIAGES, HORSES, HARNESS, &c.—A splendid closed carriage has been used but a few times, made by Lawrence, with silver-plated mounting, &c., to order. Also, a fine close carriage, in good order, a
A shifting-seat carriage, or lieskaway; an open carriage, with pole and shafts; a heavy wagon; a pung sleigh; a large four-seat fancy sleigh, and double-seat do.
Also, a very fine, long-tailed bay horse, perfectly sound, gentle and stylish in all harness, and a good saddle-horse; harness, sleigh-bells, brief-saddles and other farming implements, &c., the property of which will be found in the catalogue. Can be examined the day before the sale. Should the weather prove unfavorable, the sale will take place the first fair day afterward. The 2d and 3d-av. cars stop at 66th-st., and the ferry-boats come to Astoria. The residence is about three-quarters of a mile from the landing, or a few minutes' walk. The Flushing and Harlem boats leave Peck-slip wharf at 7, 9:15 and 11, stopping at foot of 10th-st., to take passengers from the Broadway and Greenpoint stages. Omnibusses will take such as desire to ride in preference to walking.

HENRY R. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY R. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, on THURSDAY, June 25, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 23 Nassau-st., every beautiful pair of long-tailed bloods, mares and geldings, 16.3 hands high, 6 and 7 years old; very stylish and spirited drivers, although perfectly gentle and kind in all harness, and warranted perfectly sound; they cost the present owner $800, and $400 has been offered for one of them as a breeding mare; they will be sold without reserve, as the owner has no further use for them. Also, a very fine barouche, made by Lawrence, in the most perfect order, and made expressly for the present owner, worth $1,000; will be sold as the owner has no use for it. Shifting-top buggy, patent axles, in good order, by Wood Bros., without reserve.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN—FRIDAY, JUNE 27, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Central salesrooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn, Regular weekly sale—Mahogany and walnut bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, tables, chairs, sofas, bookcases, sideboards, wardrobes, French plate, mantel and pier glasses, carpets, oil-cloths, bedding and sheeting, 34 lots rich silk dress-patterns, dry goods, meerschaum pipes, &c.
Also, at 1 o'clock P. M., two mahogany pianos, one Wood's patent sewing-machine.
N. B.—As July 4 will occur on our regular sales day, our sale for next week will be held on WEDNESDAY instead of Friday.

EDWARD SUTHERLAND, Auctioneer.
COLLECTED BY OF VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS—By C. W. DAVENPORT, at salesrooms Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, on THIS DAY, June 26, at 11 o'clock, a collection of valuable oil paintings, consisting of about seventy pictures, including a few specimens of the old masters, beside a large number of admirable copies of well-known works of art by Bergher, Verzat, Verboeckhoven, Claude, Guido, Wouvermans, &c., &c. The above are appropriately framed and adapted for the enrichment of parlor or private galleries. The sale is peremptory, and will, in every case, include the frames. On exhibition and catalogues ready.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

DOCK PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—Situated on Williamsburgh, two blocks south of the ferries to Roosevelt and Grand sts., at the foot of South 9th-st., being 160 feet front on 1st-st., running down to the East River over 360 feet, with wharf 150 feet front of 18 feet depth at low water; and a return dock of 175 feet, with the privilege of extending. Piers out into the river to the exterior water line, about 260 feet; containing about 23 lots of ground. Has been used for the last seven years for the storage of naval stores and oil; being covered by sheds, is well calculated for a sugar refinery or any other manufacturing business. Inquire of EVANDER BERRY, No. 40 1st-st., opposite.

TO LET—VERY LOW TO A SMALL, RESPECTable family, the upper part of a nice house, in excellent order, conveniently arranged; pleasantly and conveniently located. Apply on the premises, No. 156 West 43d-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, WITH water and gas, corner of Warren and Henry sts., Brooklyn; the house will be repainted, and put in complete repair, and possession given on the 1st of May. Rent moderate. Apply to A. G. JEROME, 20 Exchange-place.

ROOMS WITH STEAM POWER TO LET, At the Empire Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse-power.
SAMUEL LEGGETT,
Superintendent.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET OR LEASE—STORE AND CELLAR at No. 220 West 17th-st., between the 6th and 7th-avs., suitable for grocery business. Inquire at 84 Horatio-st.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED COTTAGE AT CORYwall, on the Hudson, three-quarters of a mile from the landing; fine view of river and surrounding scenery; plenty of fruit and vegetables. For particulars call or address J. COCKS, propeller *Orange County*, foot of Murray-st., Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

A GREAT BARGAIN IN REAL ESTATE.—For sale or exchange, a fine property, either as a country seat or a business location, being one of the best on Long Island, of many years' standing, 33 miles from the City, with which there is communication daily, by stage and railroad. It consists of 15 acres of garden land, well stocked with choice grafted fruits, grapes and berries; a store, 42x40; a good two-story and attic dwelling-house, six rooms on the ground; a double tenant-house, large barn, and all convenient out-houses. Sold at a bargain, if applied for soon. Address
F. S. BROWNE, Commack, Suffolk County, Long Island, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THAT ELEGANT brown-stone front house No. 317 2d-av., southwest corner of 21st-st.; size 21x80; handsomely finished and complete with all improvements, and in perfect order, built expressly by the owner for his own use; will be sold at a low figure on easy terms. May be seen during the day. Apply to JOHN FOLEY, Gold Pen Manufacturer, No. 189 Broadway.

FIFTH-AVENUE.—FOR SALE, AN ELEGANT corner house above 26th-st., 26 feet front. Lowest price, $25,000 cash. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY HOUSE, NO. 46 WEST 20th-st., 40x20, lot 30x80, walls 13 inches, built by the day; mortgage $4,000; price $6,500. Apply at No. 46 East 15th-st., near Irving-place.

FIREWORKS.

J. W. HADFIELD'S
FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.
ONLY DEPOT IN MAIDEN-LANE,
No. 65, corner of William-st.
All our goods are manufactured under the personal supervision of Mr. Hadfield. We keep only his works, and buy none from unreliable makers.
FIRECRACKERS AND TORPEDOES,
at the lowest market rates.
The largest assortment of brilliant Colored Lanterns, for illuminations.
STRASBURGER & KUHN,
No. 65 Maiden-lane, corner of William-st.

NO. 19 JOHN-STREET.
Importers for Edge's First Premium Fireworks, also for Smith & Rand's celebrated gunpowder, guns, pistols, caps, cartridges, flags, lanterns, &c.
THOMAS J. JONES, No. 19 John-st.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST-PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call.
R. FOULDS, Jr.,
Remember the No., 30 John-st.

1776.—J. G. & J. EDGE'S
FIREWORKS.
Depot No. 47 Maiden-lane.
H. B. TITUS, Agent.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF plain and colored fireworks, and of the best quality, for sale by
BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO.,
No. 237 Washington-st.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST AND cheapest marble mantels can be bought at KLABER'S Marble Yards, No. 169 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., and No. 54 1st-av., near 2d-st., New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young woman, as chambermaid in a private boarding-house; has the best City references for three years from her last place. Call at No. 102 West 30th-st., second floor, front room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT young girl would like a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or as waitress; can come highly recommended for either. Call for two days at No. 324 West 39th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation for a girl of 18, to do either light washing and chamberwork, or take care of a child and sew. Apply at her present employer's, No. 57 West 20th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable Protestant girl lately landed, to do chamberwork or take care of children that are expecting to go in the country. Call at or address No. 112 East 23d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Situations wanted, by two respectable young women; one as chambermaid and seamstress, the other as nurse and seamstress, or would do general housework in a small family; both are excellent family servants and embroiderers. Call at No. 806 11th-av., corner of 56th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a nice, tidy young girl, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or as nurse and sewer. Can get the best of City references. Can occupy any of the places that will suit. Call at No. 81 6th-st., near Broadway. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a competent, girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing, or would take care of children; has the best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, in 36th-st., one door East of 8th-av., in the office.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl, in a private family, to do chamberwork and waiting; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 136 7th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and washing; has no objection to a boarding-house or the country; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is a good plain sewer, and can work all kinds of embroidery. Has no objection to the country. The best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 234 West 37th-st., 2d-floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; will assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to the country for the Summer. Best City references. Call for two days at No. 40 West 17th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at the corner of Bergen and Flatbush avs., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 120 East 17th-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as waitress alone; has the best City references. Call at No. 79 West 11th-st., for 2 days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid or waitress. Has good reference from her last place. Inquire at 81 West 13th-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A WOMAN, A SITUation as first-class cook in a private family; understands the cooking of soups, fish, meats, poultry, game and desserts; is a very excellent baker; will be found competent; unexceptionable City reference given. Apply at No. 289 6th-av., for two days, in the grocery store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as good plain cook, good washer and ironer, or would have no objections to take care of children; one that is very kind and affectionate to children; good City references can be given. Call for two days at No. 104 6th-st. (St. Mark's-place.)

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands bread and pastry; no objection to the country; has three years' City reference from her last place. Apply for two days, No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as cook; understands her business perfectly; is a good laundress; has the best City references. Call at No. 460 8th-av., between 27th and 28th sts., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A trustworthy young woman as cook; one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 303 East 10th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook, in a private family; perfectly understands cooking in all its branches—soups, game, jellies, ice cream, and desserts of all kinds. Best City reference Call for two days at at 113 West 24th-st., in the store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant girl as cook, in a private family; has country gardened. Can be seen for two days at No. 264 Avenue B, top floor.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, laundress, or chambermaid and laundress, or would do general housework by a young woman; can go to a first-class cook and is a superior laundress. Has the best of City references. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway, from 9 to 4 o'clock.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable girl, as first-rate cook, and is willing to assist in the plain washing, if required; can give the best of reference from her last place, where she has lived five years. Can be seen for two days at No. 192 7th-av., near 22d-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble middle-aged woman, a situation as first-class cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; no objection to go in the country; can give the best of City references. Call at No. 61 West 20th-st., in the basement.

AS COOK, &c.—A WIDOW WOMAN, WITH A little girl nine years old, wishes a situation as above; is a good cook, and willing to make herself generally useful. Can be seen, for four days, at No. 46 Dean-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a competent, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation, as cook and laundress; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and jellies, game and made dishes; wages $8 to $9; no objection to the country. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., or send a note.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, By a young woman, with the best of reference, a situation, in City or country; is a good cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer. Will be found neat and economical in her kitchen, and not afraid of work. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., near 22d-st., up stairs.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTable young woman wants a situation as good plain cook and a first-rate washer and ironer; will do general housework; has good City reference. Call at No. 201 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted a situation, by a respectable young woman, as good cook, washer and ironer; understands baking; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 46 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESSmaker wishes a situation with a lady or family; understands cutting and fitting children's clothing and family sewing; is willing to go as lady's maid if required to travel; City references. Can be seen at No. 200 6th-av., near 14th-st.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHes a situation to do housework in a small private family; is a good washer and ironer; can do plain cooking; would be willing to go a short distance in the country; would like charge of the milk and butter of a family. Private family can be seen for two days. Has good City reference. Call at No. 122 West 39th-st., near 7th-av., 2d floor, front room.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG girl, a situation to do general housework in a private family; is a good plain cook and first class washer and ironer; no objection to go in the country; the best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., first floor, back room.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable girl from Holland, as lady's maid or to do light chamberwork and sewing; can speak English; no objection to the country, or to travel; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 20 24th-st., corner 4th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; has lived in the first private families. Has no objection to the country. Call at No. 51 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE.—A COMPETENT PERSON WISHES a situation as nurse, who has been in that capacity for several years; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; is a good plain sewer, or can take care of a lady in her confinement; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 845½ Bleecker-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress, waitress, or chambermaid and waitress, by a Protestant young woman, who is an experienced nurse and a first-rate seamstress; understands cutting and fitting. Has the best City references. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway, from 8 to 4 o'clock.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—AN ACtive young woman desires a situation as nurse and seamstress; is a good operator; would assist in chamberwork; no objection to the country; best City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RESpectable young woman wishes to obtain a situation as nurse and to do plain sewing, or take the entire charge of an infant; can produce the very best of City references. Call at her present employer's, No. 208 2d-av.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a first-class waitress; one who understands her business and has no objections to do light chamberwork if required; can give the best of City reference; can be seen in her present situation for two days; leaving in consequence of family going to Europe. Call at No. 146 Madison-av., between 32d and 33d sts.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a first-class waitress or chambermaid; one who understands how to operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Call at No. 239 11th-st.,

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED, by two Protestant girls; one as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in taking care of children; or would do chamberwork in a small family. Would go in the country. Call at No. 204 Greenwich-av., Wednesday.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl, as seamstress and chambermaid, or to assist in taking care of children; no objection to the country; best of City reference, or would do chamberwork in the latter engagement and waitress. Would go in the country for the Summer. Reference required. Call or address No. 20 Greenwich-av., Wednesday.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl, as seamstress and chambermaid, or to assist in taking care of children; no objection to the country; best of City reference, or will do chamberwork; has the latter engagement. Call or address D. T., Box No. 206 *Times* Office; the best of references given.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS Coachman by a man who perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address for two days, Box No. 206 *Times* Office; the best of references given.

AS COACHMAN.—A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, a Scotchman, wants a situation in a private family; best of City reference given. Call, or address D. T., No. 115 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., southeast corner.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Situations wanted, by man and wife; the man as coachman and gardener, the wife as first-rate cook, chambermaid or nurse; both thoroughly understand their business; have the best of reference from last employer; no objection to the country. Call at or address for two days, No. 71, corner of Nassau and John sts., in the sugar-store.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, by a respectable young man, a situation as coachman and gardener; is a good, steady, careful driver, understands the care of a kitchen garden; willing to work and make himself generally useful; has good reference. Address for 2 days, No. 3 Bank-st., near Broadway; or Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation by a young man accustomed to horses, and a good kitchen gardener; is sober and willing; has no objections to go to the country; the best of reference given. Address JAMES, Empire Sewing-Machine Company, No. 510 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, in a private family, would go to any part of the country, and make himself useful; or would travel with a family to any part they would wish him. The best of references given. He is a Protestant single young man. Can be seen at the private stable, No. 6 Washington-alley, west of the 6th-av., until engaged, from 10 A. M. until 3 P. M.; or a note addressed to G. W., Box No. 216 *Times* Office, will be attended to.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a respectable young man, or would be willing to do the waiting. Has the best of City references. Call or address J. S., No. 223 West 25th-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a steady, active man, single; understands the management of hot-house, green-house, kitchen and flower garden, and how to keep a gentleman's place in order; will have nothing to do with cows or horses; can give the best of reference. Call at, or address C. N., at Smith's seedstore, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a gardener, who thoroughly understands his business, the management of hot and cold graperies, the laying out of a gentleman's place. Can give satisfactory reference from his last employer. Can be seen at, or address S. E., No. 71 Liberty-st., care of A. Smith, seedsman and florist.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS a gardener, by a young man, German; has a perfect knowledge of his business; is willing and obliging; will take moderate wages; can give the best of recommendations. Call on or address M. L., at Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single man as gardener; understands all branches of vegetable gardening and farming; good reference given. He speaks French and German. Call at No. 10 Catherine-st., in the shoe-store.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE middled aged man, a situation in a private family; the best of City reference. Address R. B., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN ALL THROUGH the country to sell NEW AND SUPERIOR STYLE PRIZE PACKAGES; all kinds on hand; $15 per day made easy; business genteel. Send for circular.
S. C. RICKARDS & CO., 102 Nassau-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF BUSINESS experience, a situation in the Produce and Commission, or Fruit Business. The best of reference can be given. Address W. W., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG MARRIED MAN WANTS A situation; understands the use of carpenter's tools. Address S. C., Box No. 193 *Times* Office, for 3 days.

HELP WANTED.

A BOOKKEEPER.—A BOOKKEEPER WANTED, in a machine shop, to keep books, and men's time, paying hands, and performing outdoor transactions, making himself generally useful; married man preferred. Address with reference, A. C., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

AN ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTed, by a dry goods jobbing-house, an experienced assistant book-keeper. Address, with reference, H., Box No. 1,444 New-York Post-office.

A COOK, LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, IN the country, a Protestant woman to cook, wash and iron, and understands making butter; she must be neat, industrious and good tempered, and the best of recommendations will be required. None other need apply. Call at No. 65 State-st., Brooklyn, from 10 to 2 o'clock.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, IN A FIRST-CLASS retail dry goods store, in the western part of this State, a salesman. One that has had a good experience may address H. W. P., Box No. 1,942 Post-office.

HARDWARE SALESMAN WANTED—ONE who is well acquainted with the trade, to travel and take orders for a few desirable articles; immediate and perhaps permanent employment will be given to a first-class salesman. Address Box No. 2,387 Post-office, with references and salary expected.

WANTED—A RESPONSIBLE PROTESTANT WOman to take care of children; none but those with best testimonials as to character, need apply to W., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTION.

ALL PRINCIPALS, SCHOOL OFFICERS, and others, who desire to learn, through the "AMERICAN SCHOOL INST.," of well qualified teachers, *for any department of instruction*, are requested to notify us as early as convenient.
Well prepared TEACHERS are invited to call.
References: Rev. J. H. Brakeley, Prest Female College, Bordentown, N. J.; John H. Willard, Troy, N. Y.; D. C. Van Norman, LL.D., New-York; Prof. J. A. Porter, Yale College; Prest. Hitchcock, Amherst; M. W. Wiswell, Eagleswood Military School, N. J.; Hon. Henry Barnard, LL.D., Hartford; W. H. Wells, Supt. Instruction, Chicago; Barnes & Burr, Ivison, Phinney & Co., Blakeman & Mason, Publishers, N. Y. G. S. WOODMAN & COMP'Y, Agents for Schools and Teachers, No. 536 Broadway, New-York.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. HOWE, A. M.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $126 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED.—PRINCIPALS, Assistants and purchasers for established schools in the different States, and also educational correspondents, to aid in opening schools wherever needed, and to supply vacancies with suitable teachers. For further particulars, address (with stamp) NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE, No. 235 Broadway, New-York.

A GRADUATE OF A NEW-ENGLAND College, experienced in teaching, and whose present engagement closes July 1, desires a situation; is willing to teach the whole or part of the time; City references and the highest testimonials given. Address H. A., Box No. 499 New-York Post-office.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, A PEARL NECKLACE, with a pendant of one large pear-shaped pearl, set in green enamel; supposed to have been picked up on 6th-av. or Broadway. Any person returning the same to Mrs. JENNY MICKEL, No. 928 West 23d-st., will receive the above reward.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR FIRST-CLASS CITY PRO

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the name of COLLIER & CO., for the purpose of conducting the business of Commission Merchants, at No. 20 Broad-st.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Albany.
HENRY W. COLLIER, New-York.
Albany, June 1, 1862.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the name of COLLIER & CO., for the purpose of conducting the business of Commission Merchants, at No. 20 Broad-st.
HENRY W. COLLIER.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN.
New-York

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

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